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WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

JANUARY
1982

WISCONSIN DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L8	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L9	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L10	Quit Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: HAY LOADER, Maple in Douglas County. Courtesy of Vince Plesko and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER
BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

Estimates in Brief

Wisconsin's employment situation continued to deteriorate in mid-December. Total employment dropped by over 31 thousand. Employment normally decreases from November to December, but a decline in the seasonally adjusted figures indicates a larger than usual decrease.

Wisconsin, like the rest of the nation, has been plagued with persistently high unemployment rates in the construction and the motor vehicle manufacturing industries. Our economic woes have been called a two-industry recession. Now, recession-level rates are pervading other industries and other counties than those eastern and southern fringes with large motor vehicle manufacturing sectors. The number of counties with unemployment rates at 10 percent or above rose from 14 in November to 33 in December. For the year, 13 counties averaged 10 percent or more.

Employment Rate Declines

The percent of the state's working-age population earning wages and salaries amounted to 53.1 in December. The decrease from November's 53.4 percent seems small, but a small change translates to several thousand people. The employment rate is based on the entire 16 and older age population rather than just those in the labor force. Also, those unemployed workers who become convinced that no work is available, become discouraged, and drop out of the labor force still affect the employment rate. Such discouraged workers do not affect the unemployment rate once they drop out of the labor force. The December employment index is the lowest that figure has been since April of 1977.

Employment Index Down

The employment index compares the current seasonally adjusted nonfarm wage and salary employment to that of the 1977 base year. The 107.0 December index number means a 7.0 percent greater employment level than in 1977; however, the index has declined three months in a row. November's index figure is 107.4

Unemployment Increases Sharply

The number of unemployed rose by nearly 25,000 workers during December. An increase of 11,000 in the seasonally adjusted unemployment indicates that the seasonal factors which produce a normal November to December increase, account for only a portion of this months sharp unemployment growth. Unemployment is now 220,600.

Section

A

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	AVG. 1980
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	40.4	Dec	40.2	41.1	0.5	-1.7	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		39.9		39.8	40.4	0.3	-1.2	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	2.2	Nov	2.0	2.3	-	-	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL.	3.2		2.2	3.3	-	-	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	2.8	Nov	3.7	1.9	-	-	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL.	2.4		2.9	1.6	-	-	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	20,046	Dec	15,418	15,570	30.0	28.7	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		13,346		11,698	10,364	14.1	28.8	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	18,195	May	20,238	5,016	-10.1	262.7	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL.	18,953		27,497	5,227	-31.1	262.6	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	543	Dec	448	639	21.2	-15.0	548
Seasonally Adjusted		525		528	618	-0.6	-15.0	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	31	May	48	19	-35.4	63.2	16
Seasonally Adjusted		36		50	22	-28.0	63.6	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-951	Dec	-744	-557	-27.8	-70.7	157
Seasonally Adjusted		-272		-286	122	4.9	-323.0	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	246	Dec	250	293	-1.6	-16.0	303
Seasonally Adjusted		249		211	297	18.0	-16.2	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	0.4	Nov	0.6	0.5	-	-	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	EMPL.	0.6		0.6	0.7	-	-	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	46	Dec	45	64	2.2	-28.1	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	9.1	Dec	8.0	7.1	-	-	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		8.5		8.1	7.0	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL.	289.0	Nov	228.4	297.6	26.5	-2.9	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	279.6		273.4	281.5	2.3	-0.7	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	9,037	Dec	10,476	13,173	-13.7	-31.4	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		10,540		11,333	15,351	-7.0	-31.3	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1684.6	Nov	1737.3	1609.4	-3.0	4.7	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1705.1		1718.4	1628.2	-0.8	4.7	

P = Preliminary

Section

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	AVG. 1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	51.9	Dec	67.4	39.7	-23.0	30.7	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		55.2		97.7	42.3	-43.5	30.5	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,167	Sep	4,075	3,747	2.3	11.2	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted		4,138		4,091	3,738	1.1	10.7	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	372.27	Dec	366.73	349.50	1.5	6.5	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		361.78		360.25	339.73	0.4	6.5	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	447.8	Nov	423.1	436.0	5.8	2.7	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		408.9		425.7	398.2	-3.9	2.7	
C10CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	62.4	Dec	68.1	68.8	-8.4	-9.3	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		64.3		64.3	70.8	0.0	-9.2	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,390	Nov	5,824	5,726	-7.5	-5.9	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		5,557		5,649	5,903	-1.6	-5.9	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,362	Nov	3,290	3,403	2.2	-1.2	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		3,379		3,350	3,421	0.9	-1.2	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,028	Nov	2,534	2,323	-20.0	-12.7	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		2,216		2,327	2,538	-5.2	-12.9	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,669	Nov	3,214	2,441	-17.0	9.3	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		3,516		3,081	3,216	14.1	9.3	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)				(Sep)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	287.5	Nov	286.9	262.1	0.2	9.7	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	INDEX	279	Dec	283	287	-1.4	-2.8	270
Seasonally Adjusted		278		282	286	-1.4	-2.8	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-3,054	Dec	-906	1,285	-237.1	-337.7	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-2,825		-1,279	1,514	-120.9	-286.6	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,228	Nov	7,248	6,397	-27.9	-18.3	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		6,383		6,929	7,810	-7.9	-18.3	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,259	Nov	1,378	1,606	-8.8	-21.6	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,457		1,419	1,859	2.7	-21.6	
X10MANUFACTURING EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	531.0	Dec	539.2	546.4	-1.5	-2.8	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		532.6		537.1	548.2	-0.8	-2.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2427.5	2434.0	2394.9	-0.3	1.4
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2206.7	2238.2	2225.9	-1.4	-0.9
Unemployment	220.6	195.8	168.9	12.7	30.6
Unemployment Rate	9.1	8.0	7.1	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2428.2	2423.2	2394.7	0.2	1.4
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2221.8	2227.9	2228.0	-0.3	-0.3
Unemployment	206.4	195.3	166.7	5.7	23.1
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.1	7.0	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1940.0	1957.9	1959.3	-0.9	-1.0
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	531.0	539.2	546.4	-1.5	-2.8
Mining	1.8	2.2	2.4	-18.2	-25.0
Contract Construction	62.4	68.1	68.8	-8.4	-9.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	91.0	91.4	94.6	-0.4	-3.8
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.9	16.8	0.0	0.6
Wholesale Trade	98.8	98.8	96.3	0.0	2.6
Retail Trade	351.5	354.4	356.3	-0.8	-1.3
General Merchandise	50.2	48.6	54.1	3.3	-7.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	96.2	96.2	94.6	0.0	1.7
Banking	27.1	27.2	26.7	-0.4	1.5
Insurance	30.6	30.6	30.7	0.0	-0.3
Service and Miscellaneous	384.2	383.4	372.4	0.2	3.2
Hospitals	74.2	74.4	72.8	-0.3	1.9
Private Education	23.5	24.1	23.0	-2.5	2.2
Government	323.1	324.2	327.6	-0.3	-1.4
State Government	79.2	80.2	81.9	-1.2	-3.3
Local Government	216.6	216.5	218.0	0.0	-0.6

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	106,650	107,029	105,067	-0.4	1.5
Employment	97,188	98,025	97,282	-0.9	-0.1
Unemployment	9,462	9,004	7,785	5.1	21.5
Unemployment Rate	8.9	8.4	7.4	-	-

Section

C SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN JOB OPENINGS

JOB OPENINGS *(Unadjusted)* NOVEMBER	Number of Job Openings			Job Openings Rates (Openings Per 100 Jobs)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	10,441	12,412	14,101	0.5	0.6	0.7
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1,259	1,378	1,603	0.2	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1,259	1,378	1,606	0.2	0.3	0.3
Durable Goods	1,012	1,065	1,234	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	3	3	7	*	*	*
Furniture and Fixtures	4	5	11	*	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0	0	9	*	*	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7	18	64	*	0.1	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	165	150	234	0.3	0.3	0.4
Machinery (Excluding Electrical)	313	430	390	0.3	0.4	0.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	216	246	188	0.4	0.4	0.3
Transportation Equipment	114	74	143	0.3	0.3	0.4
Instruments and Related Products	146	115	110	1.2	0.9	0.9
	247	313	372	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nondurable Goods	75	0	189	0.1	*	0.3
Food and Kindred Products	12	7	19	0.3	0.2	0.4
Textile Mill Products	54	86	47	0.9	1.4	0.8
Apparel and Other Finished Products	47	63	52	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper and Allied Products	8	18	15	*	0.1	*
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	48	48	67	0.5	0.5	0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	2	4	5	*	*	*
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1	3	0	*	*	*
Leather and Leather Products						
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	9,182	11,055	12,495	0.7	0.8	0.9
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	199	169	228	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade	733	1,712	1,427	0.2	0.4	0.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	536	621	969	0.6	0.6	1.0
Service (Including Hospitals)	2,379	2,542	4,549	0.6	0.7	1.2
Hospitals	848	896	1,135	1.1	1.2	1.5
Government	5,232	5,674	5,248	1.7	1.7	1.6

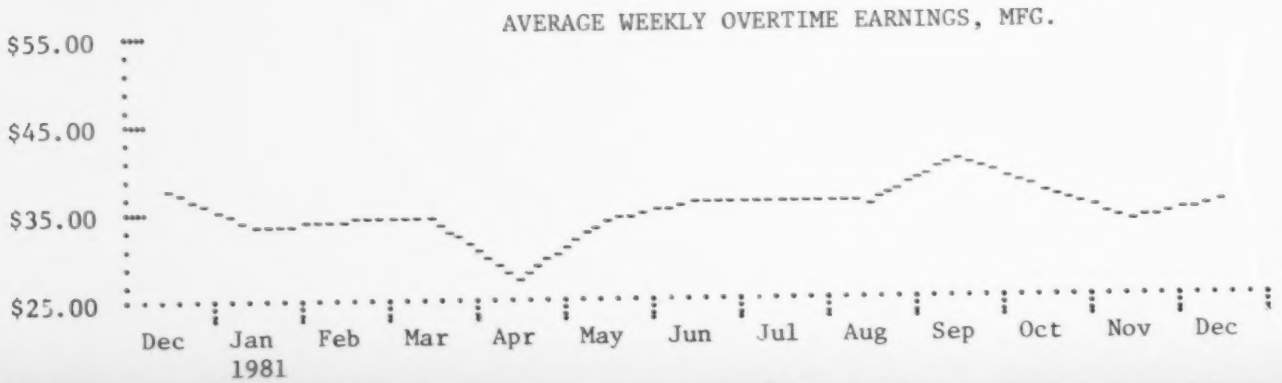
* Rate Less Than 0.05.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	(In Thousands) Latest Month	 Month Ago	 Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	531.0	539.2	546.4
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	524.2	529.4	540.3
Durable Goods	345.3	349.5	357.6
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	19.4	19.6	21.1
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.9	2.8	3.0
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.7	9.0	9.4
Furniture and Fixtures	9.2	9.0	9.0
Household Furniture	4.1	4.1	3.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.2	8.8	9.2
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.9	4.4	4.8
Primary Metal Industries	25.2	25.9	25.9
Iron and Steel Foundries	15.5	16.1	15.7
Fabricated Metal Products	54.6	55.4	56.6
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.6	5.6	5.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	13.5	13.7	14.1
Metal Stampings	15.4	15.8	16.3
Machinery (Except Electrical)	119.0	120.6	121.9
Engines and Turbines	23.6	23.6	22.5
Farm Machinery and Equipment	17.4	17.6	18.1
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	17.7	18.4	19.7
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.6	12.7	12.5
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.8	12.0	13.0
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.6	16.9	17.2
Service Industry Machines	8.1	8.2	7.9
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	53.2	53.3	55.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	19.7	19.7	20.6
Household Appliances	6.9	7.0	7.9
Transportation Equipment	33.4	33.2	35.2
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	24.7	24.5	27.7
Instruments and Related Products	11.7	12.1	12.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.4	11.5	11.0
Nondurable Goods	185.7	189.7	188.8
Food and Kindred Products	60.0	63.2	61.1
Meat Products	13.5	13.7	13.1
Dairy Products	16.3	16.4	16.8
Canning and Preserving	6.8	9.7	6.1
Bakery Products	4.4	4.5	5.0
Beverage Industries	11.7	11.6	12.8
Textile Mill Products	4.2	4.1	4.3
Knitting Mills	3.3	3.4	3.4
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.7	6.2	6.2
Paper and Allied Products	47.8	48.1	47.7
Pulp and Paper Mills	30.4	30.6	30.1
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.2	9.3	9.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	7.0	7.1	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.7	31.7	32.0
Newspapers	10.8	10.8	11.0
Commercial Printing	12.2	12.0	12.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.7	9.7	9.6
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	17.3	17.3	18.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.1	13.3	13.5
Leather and Leather Products	9.1	8.9	9.5
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.7	2.6	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.5	4.8
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.4	0.4

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$372	$367	$350	40.4	40.2	41.1	9.21	9.12	8.50	8.92	8.85
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	374	370	351	40.5	40.3	41.2	9.24	9.18	8.52	8.94	8.91
Durable Goods	378	373	356	40.3	40.0	41.1	9.40	9.32	8.67	9.16	9.12
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	255	251	247	38.4	38.1	40.0	6.66	6.59	6.19	6.53	6.45
Furniture and Fixtures	269	271	252	39.8	40.2	40.5	6.74	6.75	6.22	6.71	-
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	345	346	328	41.1	41.0	42.7	8.40	8.43	7.68	8.19	8.24
Primary Metal Industries	380	370	360	40.6	39.9	41.8	9.36	9.28	8.62	9.10	9.01
Iron and Steel Foundries	378	360	358	41.2	39.7	42.0	9.17	9.07	8.52	8.91	8.80
Fabricated Metal Products	363	365	342	39.4	40.0	40.5	9.21	9.14	8.45	8.88	8.81
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	361	356	335	40.8	41.3	41.8	8.86	8.61	8.01	8.62	8.34
Metal Stampings	377	382	336	38.5	39.0	38.5	9.78	9.80	8.74	9.55	9.54
Machinery (Except Electrical)	428	423	396	40.9	40.8	41.3	10.46	10.37	9.58	10.23	10.18
Engines and Turbines	472	454	414	41.6	40.7	40.9	11.33	11.16	10.13	10.98	10.95
Farm Machinery and Equip.	456	453	411	41.0	41.2	40.5	11.12	10.98	10.15	11.02	10.83
Const. and Related Mach.	432	433	414	40.3	40.2	41.4	10.73	10.77	9.99	10.53	10.61
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	420	418	402	40.5	40.8	41.6	10.38	10.24	9.66	10.09	10.02
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	424	412	411	42.7	42.1	45.2	9.93	9.78	9.10	9.64	9.48
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	432	431	419	40.0	39.9	41.5	10.79	10.81	10.12	10.64	10.66
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	344	339	328	40.2	39.5	41.1	8.56	8.57	7.99	8.41	8.42
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	374	369	343	40.9	40.4	40.9	9.14	9.12	8.38	8.95	8.95
Transportation Equipment	469	455	447	40.4	39.7	40.9	11.62	11.46	10.93	11.30	11.24
Instruments and Related Prod.	310	299	287	41.1	39.9	42.5	7.54	7.50	6.77	7.45	7.41
Nondurable Goods	361	355	337	40.7	40.6	41.3	8.88	8.74	8.17	8.44	8.33
Food and Kindred Products	370	355	346	39.7	39.5	40.3	9.31	8.97	8.58	8.77	8.52
Meat Products	412	405	381	39.4	38.7	38.9	10.47	10.46	9.80	9.89	10.03
Dairy Products	333	337	311	40.1	40.4	40.6	8.31	8.33	7.66	7.97	7.99
Textile Mill Products	240	233	229	37.3	37.3	38.1	6.44	6.26	6.01	6.22	6.02
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	190	190	185	36.4	36.7	37.5	5.22	5.19	4.94	5.14	5.09
Paper and Allied Products	425	428	394	44.5	44.9	45.0	9.54	9.53	8.77	9.05	9.04
Pulp and Paper Mills	450	450	418	45.4	45.6	45.7	9.92	9.88	9.15	9.36	9.34
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	392	384	360	39.7	39.3	40.1	9.86	9.76	8.98	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	381	375	362	39.7	39.1	40.6	9.59	9.59	8.91	9.43	9.45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	285	286	276	39.1	39.1	40.6	7.28	7.31	6.81	7.06	7.08
Leather and Leather Products	234	228	222	39.0	38.7	39.4	6.00	5.90	5.65	5.88	5.81

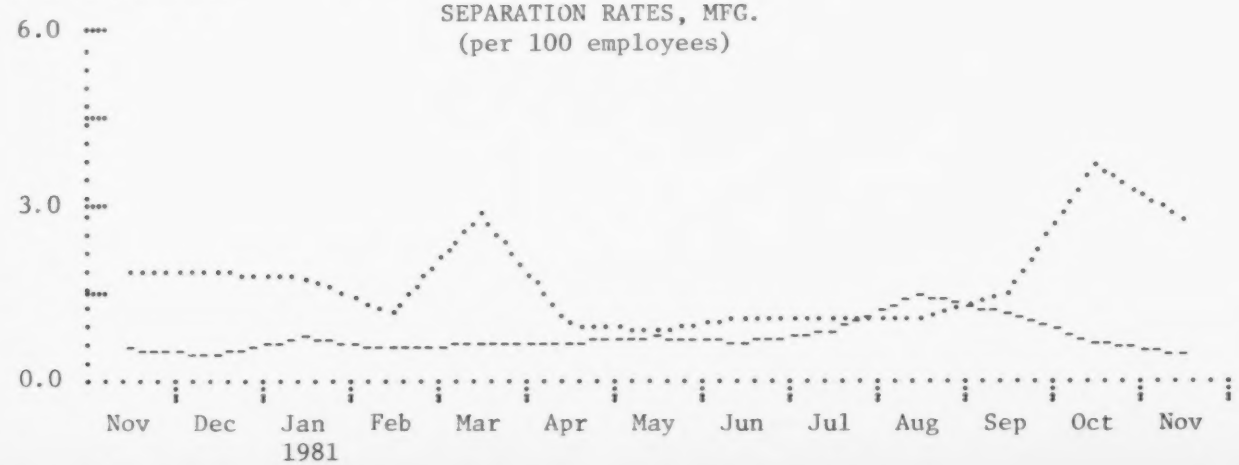


Section

C WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* NOVEMBER	SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	3.4	3.8	3.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	3.6	4.5	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.5	3.1	1.7
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	3.9	5.2	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.8	3.7	1.9
Durable Goods	3.9	5.2	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.8	3.9	1.7
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	6.5	10.9	4.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	6.2	9.8	3.7
Furniture and Fixtures	2.8	3.3	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.2	2.2	1.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	4.0	4.2	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	3.2	3.3	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	5.9	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.8	4.9	1.7
Fabricated Metal Products	3.4	4.5	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	3.2	1.8
Machinery (Except Electrical)	3.4	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.3	1.1
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.9	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.6	2.8	0.7
Transportation Equipment	6.3	19.3	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.3	15.6	4.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.7
Nondurable Goods	3.9	5.0	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.9	3.5	1.7
Food and Kindred Products	6.0	30.7	3.0	0.5	1.9	0.6	5.0	28.4	2.0
Textile Mill Products	13.9	9.9	21.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	12.8	8.0	19.5
Apparel and Other Finished Products	7.3	5.4	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	4.3	2.3	1.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.2	1.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.2
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	2.1	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.5
Leather and Leather Products	3.5	5.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.9	0.4
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	3.2	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.0
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	4.0	3.5	2.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.0	2.4	2.0
Trade	3.3	4.4	3.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	*	*	*
Service (Including Hospitals)	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Government	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4

* Rate Less Than 0.05.

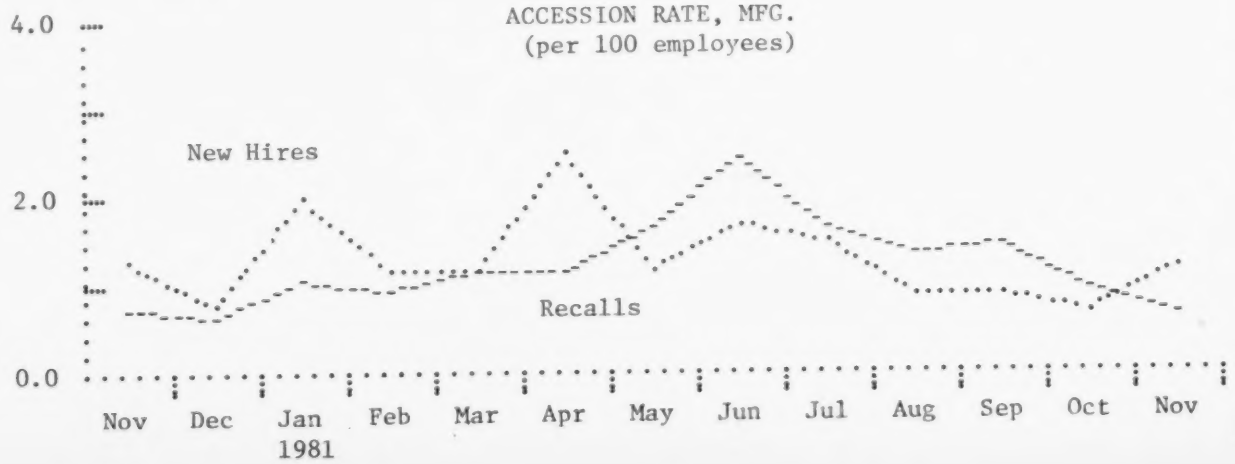


Section

C WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* NOVEMBER	ACCESSION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	2.3	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.4
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.3
Durable Goods	2.4	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.6
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
Furniture and Fixtures	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1.5	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	3.3	0.6	1.3
Fabricated Metal Products	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Machinery (Except Electrical)	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.1	2.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.7
Transportation Equipment	5.3	5.3	7.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.1	1.9	6.5
Instruments and Related Products	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6
Nondurable Goods	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9
Food and Kindred Products	2.3	1.8	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.0
Textile Mill Products	10.6	4.6	3.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	8.9	4.0	3.2
Apparel and Other Finished Products	2.1	4.8	2.2	1.7	3.6	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.3
Paper and Allied Products	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.6
Leather and Leather Products	2.4	3.1	2.5	1.3	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	2.5	3.7	3.4	2.1	2.8	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.4
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2
Trade	3.1	5.4	5.3	2.8	4.2	4.7	0.3	1.2	0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.1	*	*
Service (Including Hospitals)	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
Government	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2

* Rate Less Than 0.05.



Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) DECEMBER	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$330	$324	$314	40.0	39.6	40.8	8.26	8.19	7.70	-	-
Wisconsin	372	367	350	40.4	40.2	41.1	9.21	9.12	8.50	8.92	8.85
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	369	362	346	42.1	41.7	42.7	8.77	8.68	8.11	8.41	8.33
Beloit (City)	356	348	370	41.5	40.6	46.8	8.57	8.58	7.91	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	346	360	333	40.7	41.2	41.4	8.50	8.74	8.03	8.49	8.66
Fond du Lac (City)	366	366	335	43.2	43.3	42.2	8.47	8.46	7.93	8.23	8.22
Green Bay (Brown County)	393	389	365	41.4	41.6	42.8	9.48	9.34	8.54	8.86	8.76
Janesville (City)	421	418	469	39.0	38.9	41.0	10.79	10.74	11.44	10.50	10.47
Kenosha (County)	436	409	381	39.7	38.5	40.0	10.98	10.62	9.55	10.55	10.36
La Crosse (County)	329	327	301	39.3	39.7	40.0	8.38	8.23	7.53	8.04	7.90
Madison (Dane County)	345	337	330	38.4	38.0	39.5	9.00	8.88	8.36	8.75	8.65
Manitowoc (City)	308	304	288	40.0	39.7	40.9	7.69	7.65	7.04	7.53	7.52
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	411	405	384	40.5	40.3	41.2	10.15	10.06	9.33	9.85	9.80
Racine (County)	392	392	366	40.1	40.1	41.1	9.78	9.77	8.90	9.52	9.51
Sheboygan (County)	332	335	316	37.1	37.8	39.0	8.95	8.86	8.10	8.76	8.64
Wausau (Marathon County)	373	383	362	42.2	43.0	43.9	8.83	8.91	8.25	8.56	8.60

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,854.0	20,115.0	20,238.0	-1.3	-1.9
Wisconsin	531.0	539.2	546.4	-1.5	-2.8
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	46.3	46.5	45.5	-0.4	1.8
Beloit (City)	7.1	7.3	6.9	-2.7	2.9
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.6	9.0	0.0	-4.4
Fond du Lac (City)	10.3	10.1	9.4	2.0	9.6
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.0	21.5	21.1	-2.3	-0.5
Janesville (City)	7.8	8.0	11.6	-2.5	-32.8
Kenosha (County)	15.8	16.5	16.5	-4.2	-4.2
La Crosse (County)	10.7	10.7	10.7	0.0	0.0
Madison (Dane County)	20.3	20.5	19.6	-1.0	3.6
Manitowoc (City)	13.3	13.8	14.4	-3.6	-7.6
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	193.2	193.8	202.4	-0.3	-4.5
Racine (County)	28.0	28.6	29.2	-2.1	-4.1
Sheboygan (County)	17.0	17.5	18.1	-2.9	-6.1
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.0	11.2	11.6	-1.8	-5.2

WISCONSIN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

by David H. Peterson
Department of Revenue

National Forecast

Real GNP declined at a 6.4% rate in the fourth quarter of 1981 and should drop 2.1% in the first quarter of 1982. The recovery is expected to begin in the early spring, but will not gain momentum until the tax cut is effective in July. GNP growth is expected to average 4.3% and 3.7% in 1983 and 1984, respectively.

Consumption

Consumer spending declined in 1981:4 and will continue to be weak in the first half of 1982 due to slow growth of disposable income. Tax cuts and lower inflation should strengthen consumption beginning in mid-1982. Domestic auto sales should pick up in the first quarter of 1982; total sales are projected at 8.9 million in 1982, 10.0 million in 1983, and 10.4 million in 1984.

Housing

Housing starts are projected to recover slowly to almost 1.0 million units in 1982:1 and to average over 1.2 million in 1982, 1.6 million in 1983, and 1.8 million in 1984.

Business Investment

Investment is initially a major casualty of the recession, falling 5.5% from peak to trough. The downturn in equipment spending is expected to be over by 1982:2, but the construction slump could continue through the year. Real growth in investment should rebound to average 5.9% in 1983 and 7.0% in 1984 in response to an improving economy and investment oriented tax incentives.

Profits

High interest rates, a sluggish economy and a strong dollar may combine to limit the growth of company profits to 3.1% in 1981 and lead to a drop of 1.5% in 1982. Profit gains are projected to rise to 13.3% in 1983 and 14.5% in 1984, however, due to the anticipated sales rebound, higher operating rates, and rising productivity.

Prices

The recession is having a deflationary impact on prices and wages. Oil price stability, depressed agricultural prices and a strong dollar contribute to the price deceleration. The forecasted inflation rate, as measured by the GNP deflator, is expected to moderate from 9.2% in 1981 to an average of 7.7% over the next three years. Wage gains should slow from 9.2% in 1981 to an average of 8% over the forecast horizon.

Financial

Short-term interest rates are expected to continue to decline over the next several months. They could move up by mid-year, however, spurred by the economic recovery. Short-term rates are likely to fall through most of 1983, but to rise again in 1983:4, as further federal tax cuts stimulate the economy. After the first quarter of 1984, short-term rates may fall steadily, along with inflation rates. Bond yields could plunge 175 to 200 basis points in the first two quarters of the forecast period, but should then follow short-term rates in a more muted cycle.

TABLE 1
U.S. ECONOMIC FORECAST
DATA RESOURCES, INC., December 21, 1981

GNP and its Components ($ billions)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
GNP	2,626.1	2,921.8	3,133.1	3,531.4	3,936.2
% Change	8.8	11.3	6.9	12.7	11.5
GNP (1972 dollars)	1,480.7	1,508.4	1,501.1	1,565.9	1,624.3
% Change	-0.2	1.9	-0.5	4.3	3.7
Total Consumption	1,672.7	1,858.7	2,028.0	2,261.6	2,500.4
% Change	10.7	11.1	9.1	11.5	10.6
Investment (Incl. Inventory)	395.3	450.3	457.6	570.7	669.6
% Change	-4.9	13.9	1.6	24.7	17.3
Exports	339.8	367.8	382.8	440.3	510.2
% Change	20.8	8.2	4.1	15.0	15.9
Imports	316.5	342.8	368.1	424.8	491.0
% Change	18.1	8.3	7.4	15.4	15.6
Government Expenditures	534.7	587.8	632.8	683.7	747.0
% Change	12.9	9.9	7.7	8.0	9.3

Employment, Unemployment, Wages and Prices, Production

Total Nonagricultural Employment (millions)	90.573	91.581	91.857	94.173	96.832
% Change	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.5	2.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	7.6	8.9	8.1	7.4
Compensation/Hour (% Change)	9.9	10.1	8.5	8.8	8.8
Consumer Price Index (% Change)	13.5	10.3	7.9	7.9	7.6
Wholesale Price Index (% Change)	14.1	9.2	6.0	9.5	9.3
Industrial Production (% Change)	-3.6	2.7	-1.6	7.9	5.3

Money and Interest Rates

Money Supply (M-1B)	417.0	436.8	458.6	481.8	504.3
% Change	7.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.7
New High-Grade Corp. Bond Rate (%)	12.47	15.02	13.57	12.74	11.60
Prime Rate (%)	15.27	18.86	14.20	14.58	13.59
3 Month Treasury Bills (%)	11.43	14.00	10.89	11.55	10.74
New Conventional Mortgage Rate (%)	14.00	16.65	15.74	14.96	14.17

Incomes, Profits and Savings ($ billions)

Personal Income	2,160.3	2,403.2	2,618.4	2,910.4	3,221.7
% Change	11.1	11.2	9.0	11.2	10.7
Disposable Income (1972 dollars)	1,018.4	1,040.2	1,064.0	1,113.6	1,155.1
% Change	0.7	2.1	2.3	4.7	3.7
Saving Rate (%)	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.5	6.8
Profits Before Tax	245.5	230.2	214.2	282.8	321.8
% Change	-3.8	-6.2	-7.0	32.0	13.8
Profits After Tax	163.2	153.6	145.9	191.3	222.4
% Change	-2.4	-5.9	-5.0	31.1	16.3

Federal Budget

The DRI forecast reflects the provisions of the new tax package, producing cuts (at annual rates) of $20 billion, $47 billion, $97 billion, and $138 billion in 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984, respectively. Real defense purchases will rise 3.7% in 1981, 4.8% in 1982, 3.1% in 1983, and 4.0% in 1984. Real nondefense expenditures should rise 3.7% in 1981 and are unchanged in 1982; they are projected to fall 1.9% in 1983 and 0.7% in 1984. The unified budget deficit projection rises from $57.9 billion in fiscal 1981 to $101.1 billion in fiscal 1982.

Monetary

Federal Reserve Board policy is expected to be less restrictive during the recession. When the stronger 1982 economy generates monetary growth above targets, Fed policy could tighten. Easing inflation should permit some relaxation during early 1983 and again in 1984.

Energy

Due to oversupply, real oil prices should fall through 1983. The refiners acquisition cost of foreign oil is expected to hold at $37.10 per barrel next year and to rise by 6.2% in 1983 and 8.9% in 1984. Energy demand fell an estimated 2% this year and may fall another 0.9% in 1982. Recovery should stimulate demand increases of 1.5% in 1983 and 1.2% in 1984. Imports are projected to drop from 6 million barrels daily (mmbd) last year to 5.3 mmbd by 1984.

Wisconsin Forecast Summary

In contrast to its superior performance during the 1970's, Wisconsin employment and income growth rates were sub-par in 1980 and 1981, compared to the national average. Wisconsin employment and income changes are forecast to lag the U.S. rates in 1982 as well. However, this differential is expected to narrow in 1983 and, by 1984, Wisconsin job and income growth rates are forecast to outpace the national trends.

Why did this sub-par performance occur? And what accounts for the forecasted differences in Wisconsin and U.S. patterns during the upcoming recovery?

A major factor in explaining the recent sub-par performance is the impact of the 1980 and 1981 recessions on Wisconsin's industry mix. In essence, demand for products manufactured by Wisconsin companies has fallen off more sharply than the national economy as a whole. This factor also helps to explain why the lag in job growth is expected to persist in 1982. It will take more time to work off excess capacity in industries which are concentrated in Wisconsin.

On the brighter side, demand for Wisconsin products is projected to rebound in 1983 and 1984. Wisconsin job growth is expected to outpace the national average by 1984. Longer term prospects for the Wisconsin economy, therefore, contrast with a state such as Michigan which has little hope for regaining all of the jobs lost during the last two years. The following table summarizes the growth rates in Wisconsin for personal income (adjusted for inflation) and nonfarm employment, compared to the U.S. average.

Table 2
REAL PERSONAL INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
(Annual % Change)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Real Personal Income						
WI	3.5	−0.8	1.8	0.6	3.3	3.8
U.S.	3.7	0.8	2.7	1.5	3.6	3.5
Employment						
WI	3.9	−0.7	0.2	−0.6	2.1	3.6
U.S.	3.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.5	2.8

Table 3 presents the historical and forecasted Wisconsin growth rates for manufacturing durable goods and construction employment, compared with the U.S. growth rates. These industries were selected because they have been the focus of employment declines since 1980.

Table 3
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
(Annual % Change)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Construction						
WI	2.6	-12.2	-5.8	-8.0	5.6	16.0
U.S.	5.6	-1.3	-2.0	-3.7	2.8	5.2
Manufacturing, Durables						
WI	5.4	-7.0	-2.6	-5.8	3.2	6.3
U.S.	4.0	-4.6	-0.2	-1.6	6.1	3.8

The table shows that these two employment sectors, while suffering severe job losses nationally during the 1980-82 period, have been especially hard hit in Wisconsin.

During this period of declining construction employment, total new housing permits in Wisconsin fell from its 1978 level and 38,376 units to 16,921 units last year, a decline of 56%. The decline in permits nationally over the same period was approximately 45%. New housing permits in Wisconsin should recover to 36,960 units in 1984. But mortgage rates are expected to remain above 14% for the foreseeable future, making it unlikely that permits will recover to the 1978 level before 1984.

For the durable goods industry, a review of selected industry groups helps to explain the recent employment declines and the prospects for future growth. A major sub-group within manufacturing durables in Wisconsin is nonelectrical machinery (which employes 34% of all durable goods workers in 1979). Table 4 shows the historical and forecasted employment in nonelectrical machinery in Wisconsin and the U.S.

Table 4
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Nonelectrical Machinery						
WI (1,000)	134.530	126.127	119.577	112.459	116.198	126.073
% Change	9.0	-6.2	-5.2	-6.0	3.3	8.5
U.S. (1,000)	2,485.0	2,497.0	2,517.0	2,546.0	2,711.0	2,873.0
% Change	6.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	6.5	6.0

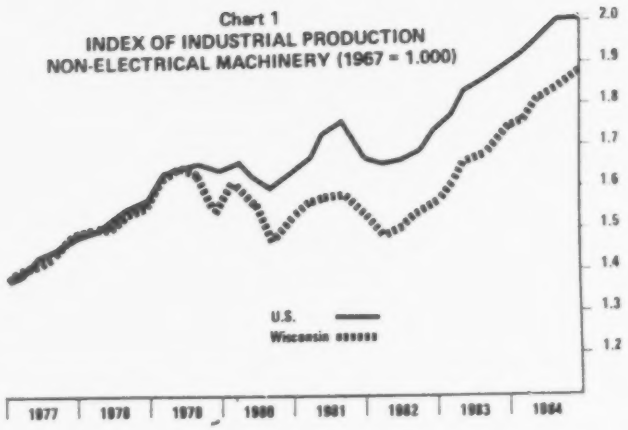
Wisconsin has experienced substantial employment declines in this industry, while the nation as a whole has recorded modest gains. One of the factors which explains the growth difference is the measure of nonelectrical machinery output, as reported by the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production for that industry. The total industry production is composed of the output of industry groups within the broader category of nonelectrical machinery. Table 5 shows the historical and projected growth rates for output of nonelectrical machinery and the industry subgroups for the national economy. The last line of Table 5, growth in output for nonelectrical machinery in Wisconsin, is derived from a production index showing how this industry would perform if the national industrial mix is the same as the Wisconsin industrial mix. Those industry groups that are concentrated in Wisconsin--engines and turbines, farm equipment, and special and general industrial machinery--have been hit harder by the recession than other groups.

Table 5
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(Annual % Change)

	% Share (1977) WI	% Share (1977) U.S.	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Nonelectrical Machinery	100.00	100.00	6.7	-0.6	5.0	-1.5	9.3	7.8
Engine & Farm Equip.	37.81	13.10	5.1	-11.8	-2.9	-2.0	12.8	11.9
Const. and Allied Equip.	20.67	14.85	5.1	-2.3	-3.5	-2.7	6.4	6.2
Metal Working Machinery	8.32	18.23	10.1	-0.4	-1.5	-4.8	12.1	8.4
Spec. and General Industrial Machinery	21.67	25.11	5.8	-2.8	0.9	-4.6	8.7	6.1
Office, Service and Miscellaneous Equip.	11.53	28.71	6.8	5.6	12.2	1.0	8.7	7.7
WI Nonelectrical Mach.*			5.8	-5.1	1.6	-2.3	1.0	8.8

*Derived measure: see text for explanation

The diverging production for the U.S. and for Wisconsin in nonelectrical machinery began in mid-1979. A wide gap between the Wisconsin and U.S. index developed from 1979 to 1981. While the gap remains, the Wisconsin index does turn upward as demand for machinery and equipment picks up in sectors, such as agriculture and construction, which are currently depressed.



The unemployment rate for Wisconsin is expected to peak in the second quarter this year, reach a level of 8.9%. The unemployment rate is expected to remain above 8% until the summer of 1983, and to then gradually recede to 7.2% by 1984:4, as employment gains increase faster than labor force growth.

Nondurable manufacturing employment in Wisconsin has been showing relatively better growth rates than the U.S., primarily because nondurable manufacturing in Wisconsin is buttressed by the food and paper industries. Nondurables in Wisconsin should post a 0.1% increase in employment this year over 1981, and grow by 1.8% and 2.4% in 1983 and 1984, respectively.

Nonmanufacturing employment growth in Wisconsin will also see employment gains in the coming years, but the gains will be tempered by the pace of the overall recovery. Nonmanufacturing employment in Wisconsin average 1.399 million last year, and is expected to be at the 1.407 million average for this year, a gain of 0.6%. The gains for 1983 and 1984 are projected to be 1.9% and 3%, respectively.

The Wisconsin forecast summary is shown in Table 6. Table 7 details the Wisconsin manufacturing employment forecast.

Summary

Nationally, the recession is expected to continue until mid-summer, when the federal tax cut is expected to trigger a recovery. Wisconsin employment and income growth are expected to lag the nation in 1982. The gap begins to close in 1983, and by 1984, Wisconsin rates of growth are projected to be higher than national rates.

TABLE 6
WISCONSIN ECONOMIC FORECAST

Components of Personal Income ($ billions)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wages and Salaries	26.783	29.222	30.941	34.295	38.244
Farm Income (before invnt. adj.)	0.575	0.575	0.586	0.625	0.607
Nonwage, Nonfarm Income	15.723	17.718	19.775	21.930	24.229
Total Personal Income*	43.081	47.515	51.302	56.850	63.080
% Change	9.4	10.3	8.0	10.8	11.0
Total Personal Income (1972 dollars)	24.085	24.515	25.662	25.467	26.432
% Change	-0.8	1.8	0.6	3.3	8.3
Real Income Per Capita	5076	5125	5112	5233	5381
% Change	-1.7	1.0	-0.3	2.4	2.8

Employment (Thousands of Workers, Annual Average)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Mining	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
% Change	-1.1	-14.6	-7.1	-1.1	2.5
Construction	70.6	66.5	61.2	64.6	74.9
% Change	-12.2	-5.8	-8.0	5.6	16.0
Manufacturing-Durable	366.1	356.8	336.1	346.8	368.7
% Change	-7.0	-2.6	-5.8	3.2	6.3
Manufacturing-Nondurable	194.2	193.8	194.0	197.5	202.3
% Change	-1.7	-0.2	0.1	1.8	2.4
Trans., Comm., Utilities	91.6	90.6	88.4	89.1	91.1
% Change	-0.7	-1.1	-2.5	0.8	2.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	93.5	95.8	97.3	100.0	103.8
% Change	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.8	3.7
Trade	439.4	442.3	446.1	457.2	473.3
% Change	-0.4	0.7	0.9	2.5	3.5
Services	365.9	381.2	393.1	403.0	414.2
% Change	4.0	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.8
All Government (Civilian)	321.5	320.4	319.3	318.5	318.8
% Change	3.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
Total Employment (Nonfarm)	1,945.4	1,949.5	1,937.5	1,978.6	2,049.2
% Change	-0.7	0.2	-0.6	2.1	3.6

*Adjusted to exclude inventory valuation in farm income.

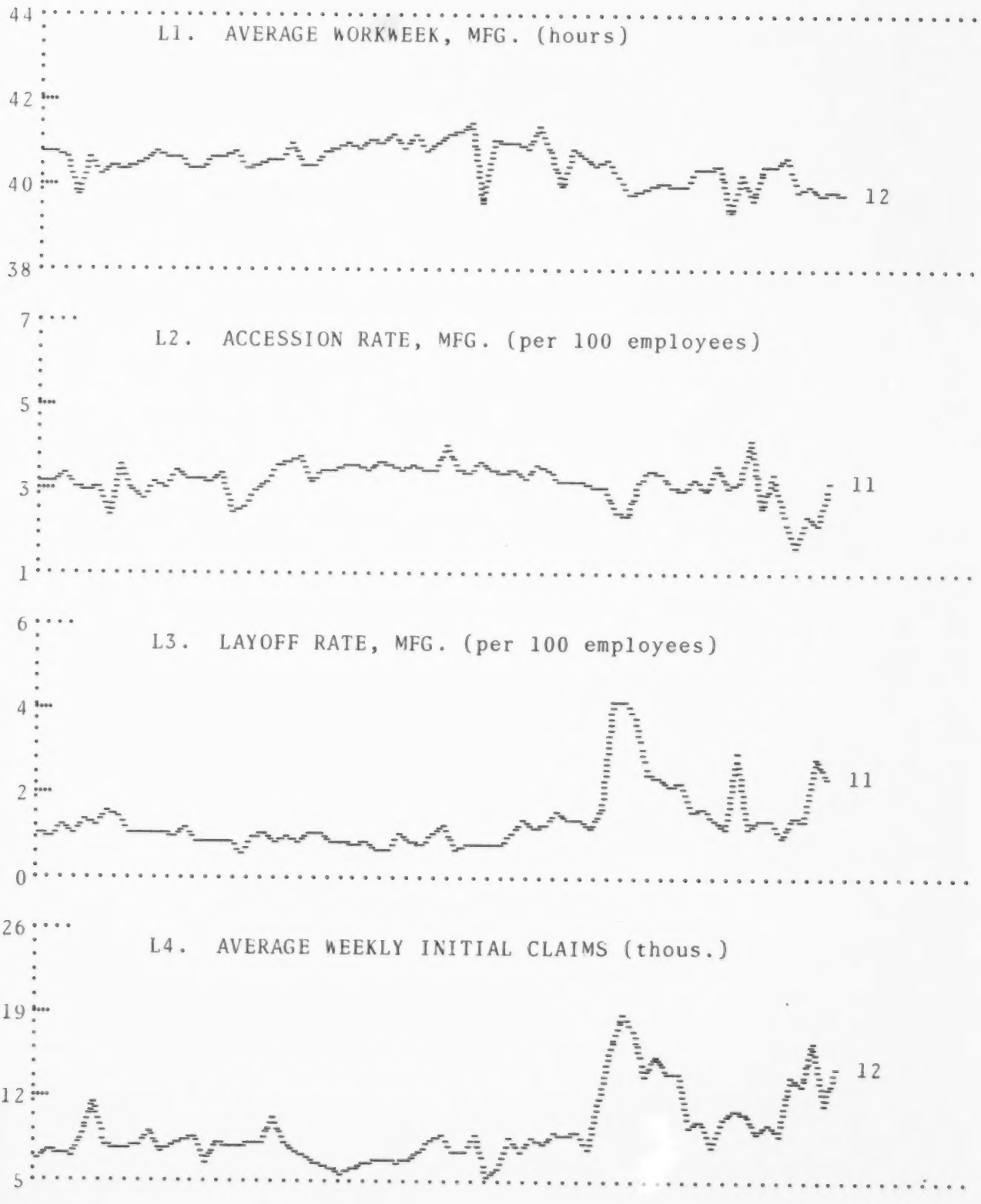
TABLE 7
WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FORECAST: INDUSTRY DETAIL
(Thousands of Workers, SA*)

	1981:3	1981:4	1981	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1982	1983	1984
All Manufacturing	555.0	545.6	550.5	535.8	528.7	526.9	528.9	530.1	544.2	571.0
% Change	2.7	-6.6	-1.7	-7.0	-5.2	-1.3	1.5	-3.7	2.7	4.9
Durables	359.9	351.3	356.8	342.2	335.0	331.1	334.2	336.1	346.7	368.7
% Change	1.4	-9.2	-2.6	-9.9	-8.1	-2.3	1.4	-5.8	3.2	6.3
Lumber & Products	20.7	19.3	20.8	18.5	18.9	19.6	20.1	19.3	21.0	22.7
% Change	-11.3	-25.3	-1.0	-14.0	7.3	15.7	11.8	-7.2	9.0	8.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.7	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.2
% Change	-13.6	-16.7	-3.7	-3.0	2.1	8.1	6.3	-6.3	5.7	3.2
Primary Metals	27.2	26.2	26.7	24.9	23.9	23.2	22.9	23.8	23.7	25.8
% Change	6.7	-14.4	1.0	-17.3	-15.9	-10.6	-5.0	-10.8	-0.1	8.7
Fabricated Metals	57.0	57.1	56.7	55.6	53.8	53.9	54.8	54.6	56.8	59.1
% Change	2.0	0.6	-3.0	-10.1	-11.9	0.7	6.7	-3.8	4.1	4.1
Nonelectrical Mach.	120.9	119.1	119.6	115.9	112.7	110.6	110.5	112.5	116.2	126.1
% Change	8.8	-5.7	-5.2	-10.3	-10.7	-7.2	-0.4	-6.0	3.3	8.5
Electrical Mach.	55.4	54.7	55.1	53.3	52.2	51.4	51.0	52.0	53.4	57.0
% Change	1.4	-4.8	-3.0	-10.0	-8.1	-6.1	-2.5	-5.8	2.7	6.8
Trans. Equipment	36.6	34.0	35.9	33.8	34.0	35.8	35.6	34.6	36.3	37.7
% Change	-12.5	-25.4	2.5	-1.8	2.4	11.9	6.2	-3.7	4.9	3.8
Other Durables	33.3	32.5	32.9	31.7	31.1	30.8	30.6	31.0	30.4	31.1
% Change	0.4	-9.0	0.2	-9.4	-7.3	-3.7	-2.9	-5.8	-2.1	2.2
Nondurables	195.2	194.4	193.8	193.6	193.6	193.8	194.7	194.0	197.5	202.3
% Change	5.1	-1.6	-0.2	-1.5	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.1	1.8	2.4
Food & Products	66.6	66.1	65.7	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.8	65.8	66.4	68.2
% Change	11.4	-3.2	0.7	-1.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	2.6
Paper & Products	48.6	47.8	48.0	47.2	47.2	47.0	47.2	47.1	47.8	48.8
% Change	6.2	-6.9	0.0	-4.8	-0.3	-1.4	1.5	-1.9	1.4	2.0
Printing & Publ.	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.8	32.1	33.2
% Change	-1.8	3.1	-0.8	-1.8	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	1.0	3.3
Chemicals & Prod.	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.4
% Change	1.4	-2.7	-0.4	-3.8	-4.4	-1.4	1.0	-2.3	2.6	6.5
Rubber & Plastics	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.6	19.1	20.2	20.8
% Change	-7.2	4.2	1.6	8.3	8.2	8.0	6.9	5.2	6.1	2.6
Other Nondurables	20.3	20.6	20.2	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.9	20.7	21.1	21.0
% change	7.4	5.1	-4.5	-0.6	-0.2	3.4	4.8	2.6	2.0	-0.4

*SA: Seasonally Adjusted

Section

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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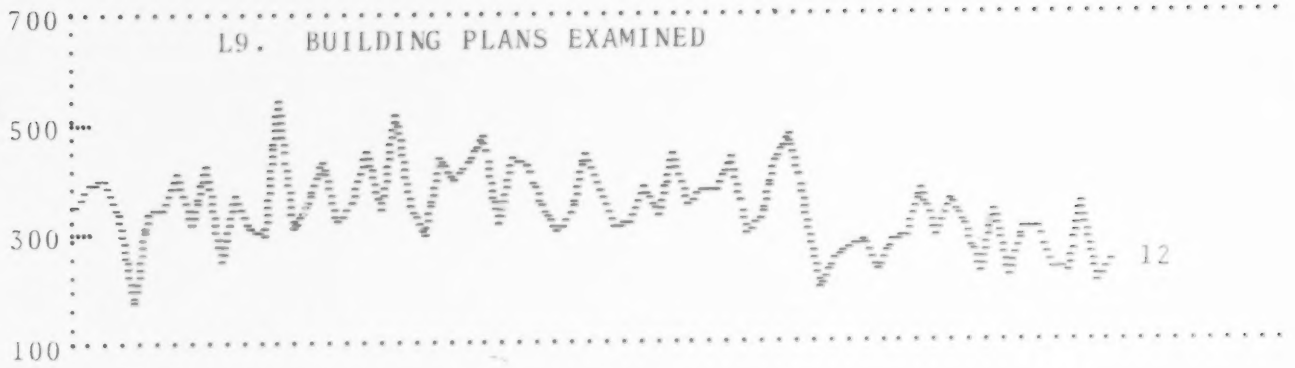

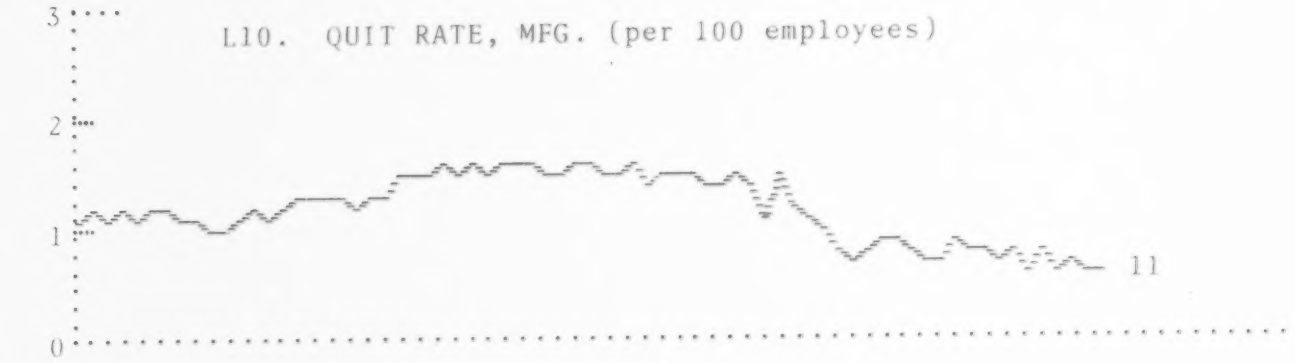

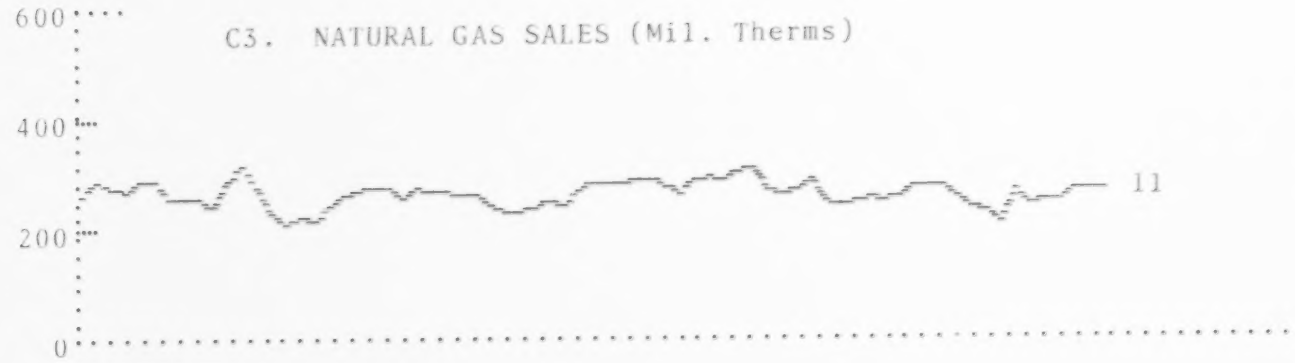

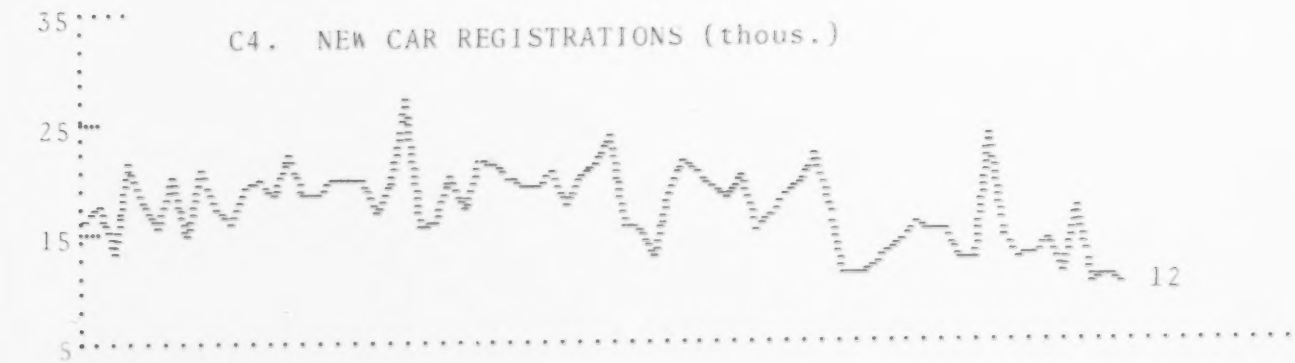

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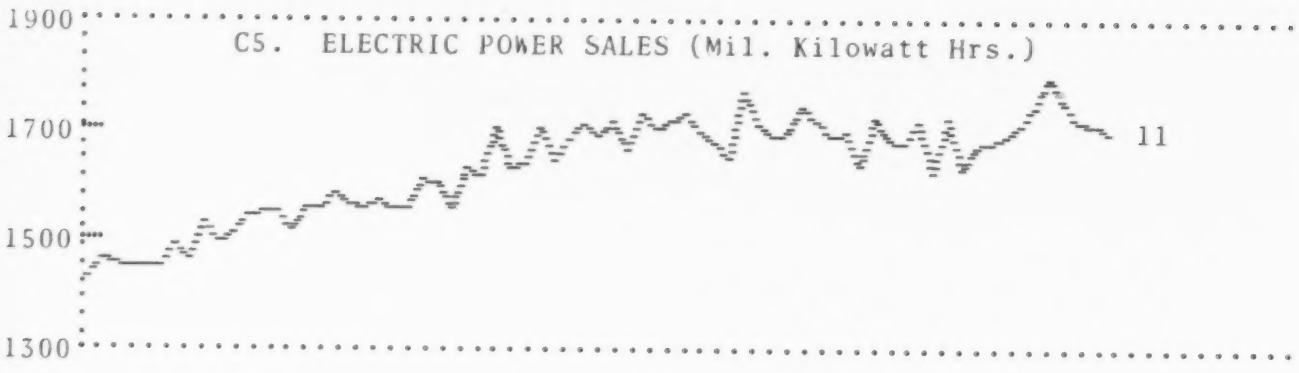

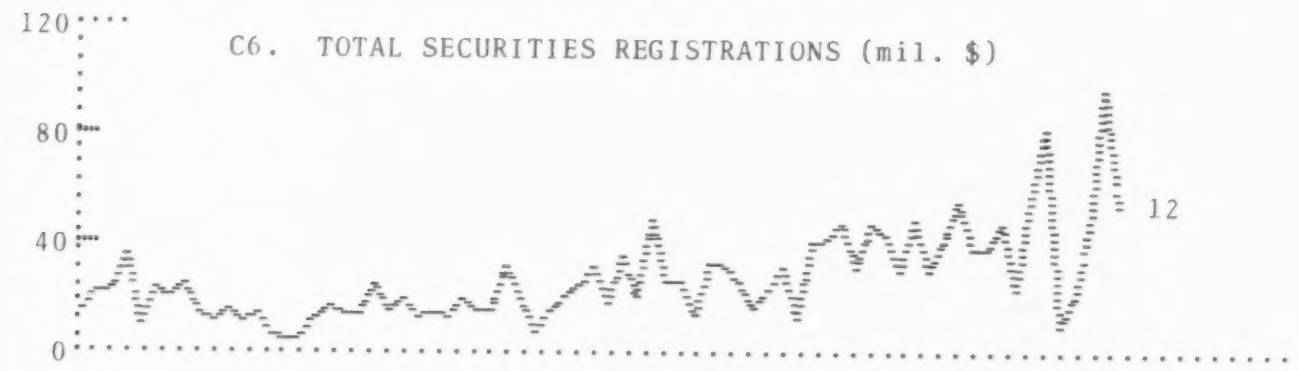

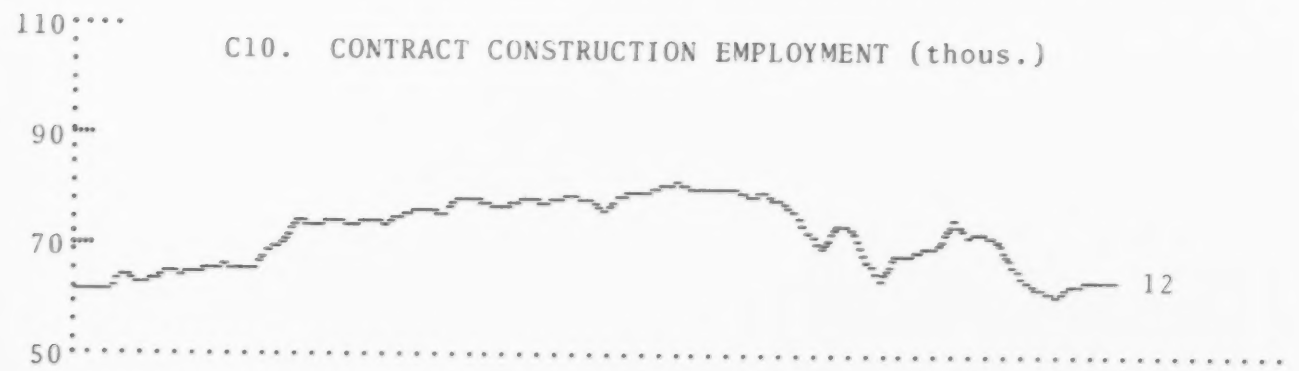

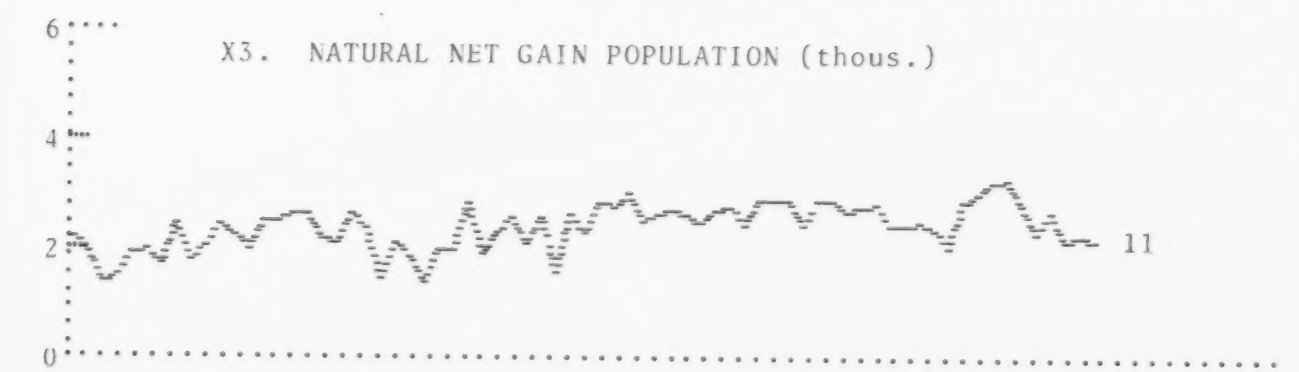

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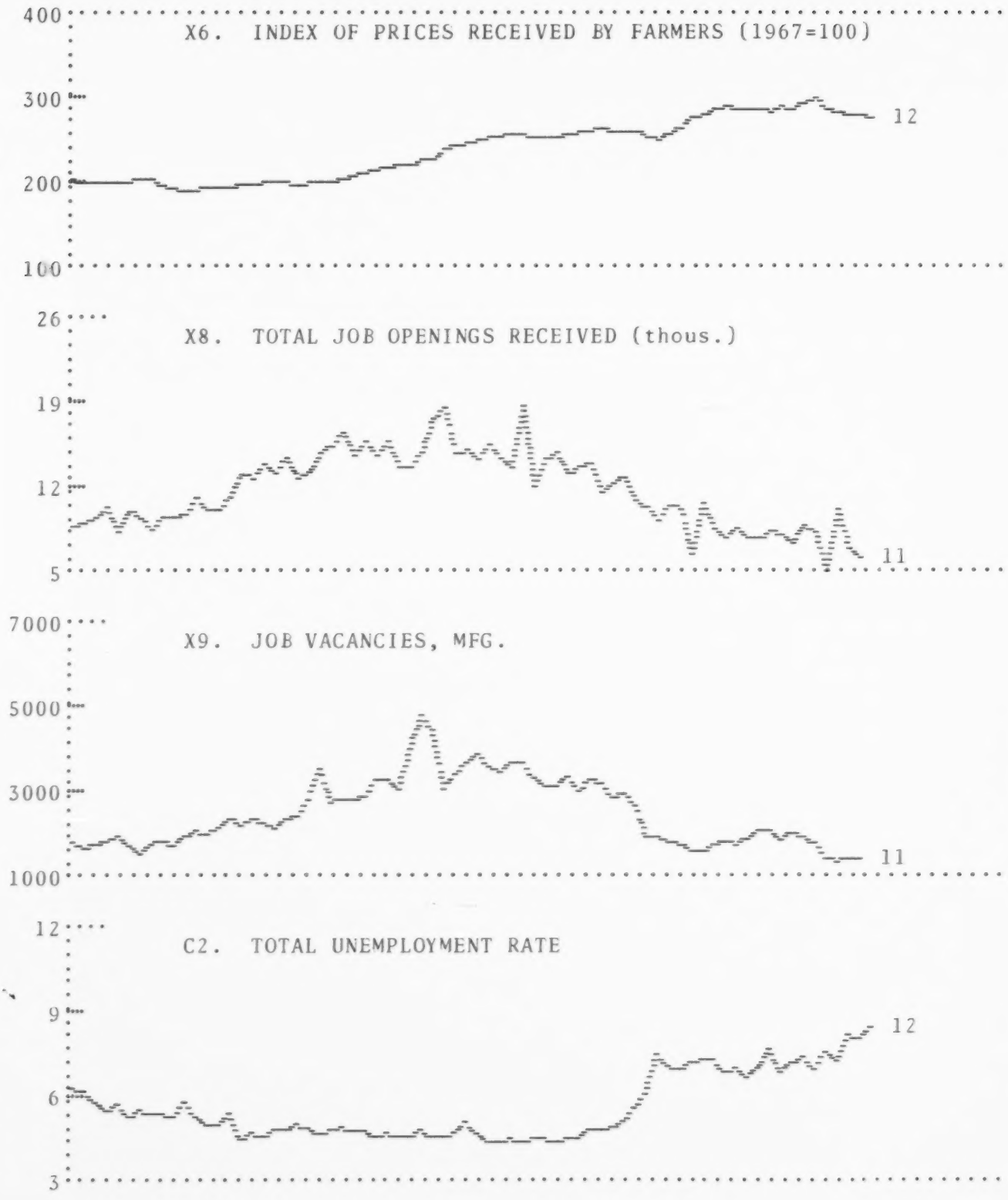

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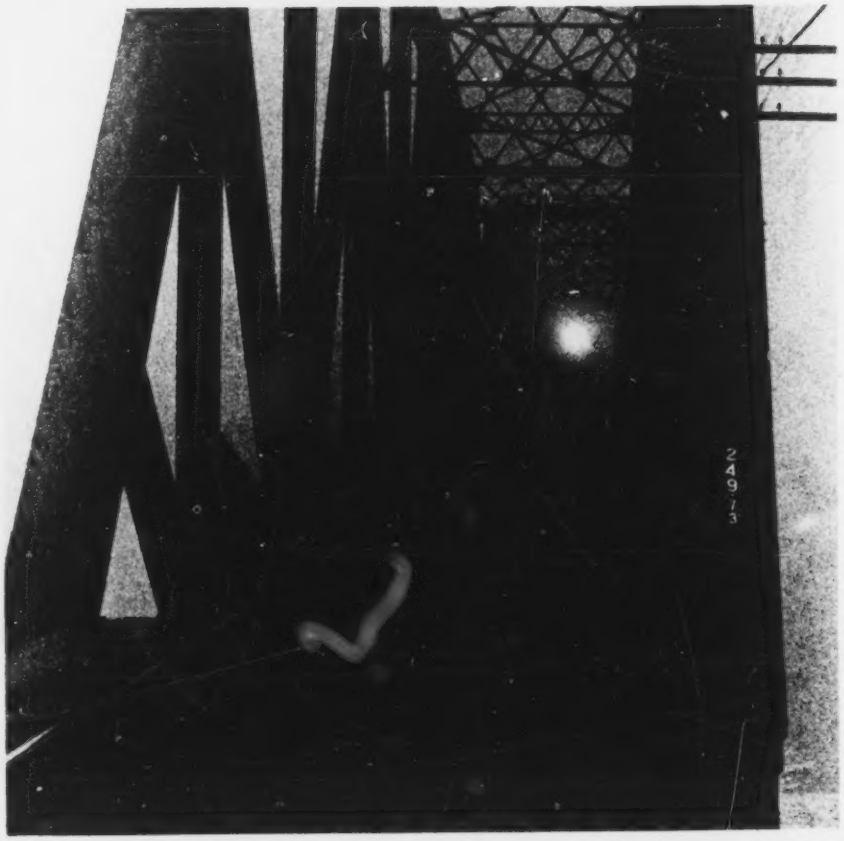


FEBRUARY 1982

WISCONSIN DILHR DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
	iness Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
	n in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
	Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
	Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
	elp-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: OUT OF THE FOG, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Courtesy of Tom Kujawski and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR JANUARY

Estimates in Brief

This represents a preliminary employment and unemployment report for Wisconsin for January. Annual and once-a-decade revisions still are being made by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and by this department in some of the data normally released with this report.

Wisconsin's mid-January employment and unemployment numbers give mixed signals on the health of the state's economy when compared to a month earlier.

The state's preliminary unemployment rates paralleled the performance of the U.S. rates, dropping from mid-December on a seasonally-adjusted basis, but without any real improvement apparent otherwise in the job market.

Thus, the recession's effects continue in Wisconsin, but whether the recession has reached bottom or continued to worsen can not yet be determined from the data we have.

The Unemployment Rate

The Wisconsin seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate declined from mid-December's level of 8.6 per cent, a modern-day-record for any month, to 8.3 per cent in mid-January. The U.S. rate changed in the same direction and by the same amount from a slightly-higher level; it dropped from 8.8 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Before adjustment, both rates rose substantially and, again, by the same amount. Wisconsin's unadjusted rate, normally higher than the U.S. rate in the winter, went from 8.7 per cent to a preliminary 9.8 per cent. The U.S. rate rose from a lower 8.3 per cent to a lower 9.4 per cent.

The 9.8 per cent rate was a record for Wisconsin for any month since at least 1954, when current record-keeping began, and probably since before World War II.

Comparing the large increase in the unadjusted rate with the smaller decline in the adjusted rate suggests there was not really any job-market improvement. The adjusted rate decline may have been more the result of other, non-economic factors associated with seasonal adjustments.

The number of jobless workers represented by the unemployment rate reached a modern-day record of 227,100. Large seasonal increases in unemployment are common at this time of year because Wisconsin winters are severe, causing the layoffs of workers employed in outdoor occupations. Then, too, many workers hired for the December holiday period are laid off. Because of the "unseasonal" recession, it is therefore difficult to determine who is jobless because of the weather and who is jobless because of the recession. Some people (i.e., construction workers) are not working now for both reasons. The seasonal adjustment method assumes they are not working for seasonal reasons only.

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	% CHANGE Yr/Ago	AVG. 1980
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.0	Jan	40.4	40.3	-3.5	-3.2	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		39.2		39.8	40.5	-1.5	-3.2	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	1.4	Dec	2.2	1.7	-	-	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL.	2.5		3.2	3.0	-	-	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	2.8	Dec	2.8	1.9	-	-	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL.	2.5		2.4	1.7	-	-	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	17,495	Jan	20,046	12,515	-12.7	39.8	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		11,525		13,346	8,244	-13.6	39.8	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	3,456	Jun	18,195	9,020	-81.0	-61.7	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL.	2,084		18,953	5,441	-89.0	-61.7	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	437	Jan	543	493	-19.5	-11.4	548
Seasonally Adjusted		424		525	478	-19.2	-11.3	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	29	Jun	31	29	-6.5	0.0	16
Seasonally Adjusted		22		36	22	-38.9	0.0	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-729	Jan	-951	173	23.3	-521.4	157
Seasonally Adjusted		-569		-272	333	-109.2	-270.9	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	146	Jan	246	216	-40.7	-32.4	303
Seasonally Adjusted		247		249	366	-0.8	-32.5	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	0.3	Dec	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	EMPL.	0.5		0.6	0.7	-	-	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	43	Jan	46	60	-6.5	-28.3	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	9.8	Jan	8.7	8.6	-	-	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		8.3		8.6	6.6	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL.	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,987	Jan	9,037	10,414	-22.7	-32.9	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		8,467		10,540	12,785	-19.7	-33.8	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.3	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	AVG. 1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	22.4	Jan	51.9	67.8	-56.8	-67.0	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		18.9		55.2	57.2	-65.8	-67.0	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,166	Oct	4,167	3,831	-0.0	8.7	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted		4,100		4,138	3,771	-0.9	8.7	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	360.11	Jan	372.90	345.51	-3.4	4.2	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		360.11		362.39	345.51	-0.6	4.2	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	447.8	Nov	423.1	436.0	5.8	2.7	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		408.9		425.7	398.2	-3.9	2.7	
C10CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	48.8	Jan	57.1	57.0	-14.5	-14.4	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		59.2		58.8	69.1	0.7	-14.3	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,805	Dec	5,390	4,661	-10.9	3.1	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		5,939		5,557	5,761	6.9	3.1	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,591	Dec	3,362	2,865	-22.9	-9.6	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		2,924		3,379	3,235	-13.5	-9.6	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,214	Dec	2,028	1,796	9.2	23.3	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		3,016		2,216	2,447	36.1	23.3	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,685	Dec	2,669	1,747	-36.9	-3.5	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		2,951		3,516	3,061	-16.1	-3.6	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)				(Nov)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	291.3	Jan	287.5	266.2	1.3	9.4	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	INDEX							
Seasonally Adjusted		278	Jan	278	289	0.0	-3.8	270
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)		277		277	288	0.0	-3.8	
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-2,094	Jan	-3,054	1,606	31.4	-230.4	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-2,264		-2,825	1,436	19.9	-257.7	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,346	Jan	4,777	6,428	11.9	-16.8	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		6,592		7,025	7,926	-6.2	-16.8	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,272	Dec	1,259	1,554	1.0	-18.1	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,464		1,457	1,789	0.5	-18.2	
X10MANUFACTURING EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	516.0	Jan	526.4	537.9	-2.0	-4.1	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		526.0		528.0	548.3	-0.4	-4.1	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JANUARY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2322.3	2367.7	2314.8	-1.9	0.3
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2095.3	2162.1	2115.0	-3.1	-0.9
Unemployment	227.1	205.6	199.8	10.5	13.7
Unemployment Rate	9.8	8.7	8.6	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2381.2	2366.4	2378.6	0.6	0.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2183.3	2163.9	2221.1	0.9	-1.7
Unemployment	197.9	202.5	157.5	-2.3	25.7
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.6	6.6	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES JANUARY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1860.0	1912.8	1888.7	-2.8	-1.5
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	515.4	525.7	537.7	-2.0	-4.1
Mining	1.6	1.8	1.8	-11.1	-11.1
Contract Construction	48.8	57.1	57.0	-14.5	-14.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	87.4	90.4	90.3	-3.3	-3.2
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.8	16.7	0.6	1.2
Wholesale Trade	98.3	99.4	96.6	-1.1	1.8
Retail Trade	320.9	341.4	324.9	-6.0	-1.2
General Merchandise	47.6	50.4	47.8	-5.6	-0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	95.9	96.4	93.9	-0.5	2.1
Banking	26.9	26.9	26.5	0.0	1.5
Insurance	31.3	31.3	31.1	0.0	0.6
Service and Miscellaneous	375.1	378.9	365.6	-1.0	2.6
Hospitals	75.3	75.0	73.6	0.4	2.3
Private Education	24.0	24.5	21.8	-2.0	10.1
Government	316.6	321.7	321.0	-1.6	-1.4
State Government	78.3	79.9	80.3	-2.0	-2.5
Local Government	211.1	214.5	213.0	-1.6	-0.9

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES JANUARY	(in Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	108,879	109,184	107,923	-0.3	0.9
Employment	99,581	99,613	99,901	0.0	-0.3
Unemployment	9,298	9,571	8,822	-2.9	5.4
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.8	7.4	-	-

Section

C SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN JOB OPENINGS

JOB OPENINGS *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	Number of Job Openings			Job Openings Rates (Openings Per 100 Jobs)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	9,758	10,441	11,897	0.5	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1,269	1,259	1,553	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1,272	1,259	1,554	0.2	0.2	0.3
Durable Goods	1,036	1,012	1,191	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	0	3	2	*	*	*
Furniture and Fixtures	1	4	9	*	*	0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0	0	7	*	*	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8	7	62	*	*	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	171	165	218	0.3	0.3	0.4
Machinery (Excluding Electrical)	324	313	376	0.3	0.3	0.3
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	213	216	153	0.4	0.4	0.3
Transportation Equipment	144	114	190	0.4	0.3	0.5
Instruments and Related Products	139	121	114	1.2	1.0	1.0
Nondurable Goods	236	247	363	0.1	0.1	0.2
Food and Kindred Products	99	75	148	0.2	0.1	0.2
Textile Mill Products	4	12	10	0.1	0.3	0.2
Apparel and Other Finished Products	22	54	37	0.4	0.9	0.7
Paper and Allied Products	38	47	48	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	15	8	10	*	*	*
Chemicals and Allied Products	57	48	84	0.6	0.5	0.8
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1	2	2	*	*	*
Leather and Leather Products	0	1	3	*	*	*
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	8,486	8,942	10,343	0.6	0.6	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	143	199	288	0.2	0.2	0.3
Trade	708	733	927	0.2	0.2	0.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	485	526	685	0.5	0.5	0.7
Service (Including Hospitals)	2,248	2,379	2,999	0.6	0.6	0.8
Hospitals	839	848	984	1.1	1.1	1.3
Government	4,864	5,050	5,410	1.5	1.6	1.7

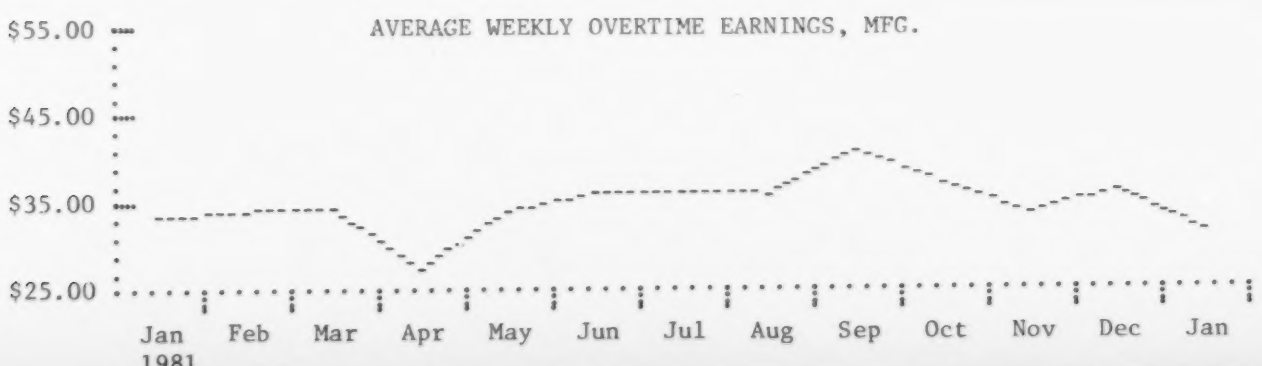
* Rate Less Than 0.05.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* JANUARY	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	515.4	525.7	537.7
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	508.6	518.4	531.2
Durable Goods	333.1	340.0	352.1
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.1	18.5	20.1
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.6	2.6	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.3	8.4	9.3
Furniture and Fixtures	9.1	9.2	9.1
Household Furniture	4.0	4.1	4.0
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	6.7	7.5	7.9
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	2.6	3.3	3.5
Primary Metal Industries	24.0	24.0	25.1
Iron and Steel Foundries	14.3	14.2	14.9
Fabricated Metal Products	54.1	55.1	55.9
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.4	5.4	5.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	12.9	13.5	13.5
Metal Stampings	14.9	15.2	15.9
Machinery (Except Electrical)	115.2	118.0	120.0
Engines and Turbines	24.0	23.8	22.5
Farm Machinery and Equipment	13.9	16.0	16.4
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	17.1	17.8	19.5
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.6	12.6	12.7
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.6	11.6	12.9
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.8	16.9	17.5
Service Industry Machines	8.1	8.1	8.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	53.7	53.7	55.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	21.0	21.2	21.6
Household Appliances	6.5	6.2	7.1
Transportation Equipment	30.4	31.6	36.2
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	22.4	23.4	27.9
Instruments and Related Products	11.0	11.7	12.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.7	10.7	10.3
Nondurable Goods	182.3	185.6	185.6
Food and Kindred Products	58.6	59.8	59.8
Meat Products	13.1	13.6	12.9
Dairy Products	16.3	16.3	16.5
Canning and Preserving	6.9	7.3	6.5
Bakery Products	4.5	4.5	4.8
Beverage Industries	10.9	11.2	12.1
Textile Mill Products	3.7	3.9	3.8
Knitting Mills	2.8	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.8	6.0	6.1
Paper and Allied Products	46.5	47.5	47.0
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.6	30.0	29.5
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.9	9.2	9.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.8	7.1	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.9	32.2	32.1
Newspapers	10.7	10.8	10.8
Commercial Printing	12.6	12.7	12.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.8	9.8	9.7
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.7	16.8	17.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.8	12.7	12.8
Leather and Leather Products	9.1	9.2	9.4
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.7	2.6	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.8	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.3

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* JANUARY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$360	$373	$346	39.0	40.4	40.3	9.24	9.23	8.57	8.97	8.92
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	361	375	347	39.0	40.5	40.4	9.27	9.26	8.59	9.00	8.95
Durable Goods	361	379	352	38.5	40.2	40.4	9.38	9.42	8.72	9.19	9.17
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	241	253	240	36.4	38.0	38.9	6.62	6.66	6.18	6.48	6.54
Furniture and Fixtures	255	269	250	37.6	39.9	39.8	6.78	6.74	6.27	6.68	6.70
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	306	340	316	37.3	40.6	41.3	8.20	8.38	7.65	8.10	8.22
Primary Metal Industries	361	377	357	38.8	40.4	40.7	9.31	9.32	8.76	9.10	9.06
Iron and Steel Foundries	357	377	349	39.4	41.2	40.5	9.06	9.16	8.61	8.89	8.93
Fabricated Metal Products	353	362	337	38.3	39.3	39.8	9.24	9.21	8.46	8.95	8.90
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	347	361	325	39.2	40.8	40.7	8.87	8.87	8.00	8.65	8.63
Metal Stampings	366	377	347	37.7	38.5	39.1	9.72	9.78	8.86	9.57	9.56
Machinery (Except Electrical)	410	430	396	39.4	41.0	41.0	10.40	10.49	9.67	10.21	10.24
Engines and Turbines	438	471	411	39.2	41.6	40.5	11.18	11.33	10.13	10.93	10.97
Farm Machinery and Equip.	412	455	418	38.5	40.9	40.8	10.68	11.12	10.26	10.59	11.03
Const. and Related Mach.	439	437	425	40.0	40.2	41.9	10.97	10.85	10.13	10.73	10.64
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	412	433	397	38.8	41.0	40.8	10.62	10.57	9.71	10.51	10.23
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal).	404	424	390	41.2	43.1	43.1	9.82	9.86	9.05	9.56	9.50
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	428	434	428	39.6	40.1	41.7	10.80	10.82	10.28	10.65	10.65
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	338	345	318	38.5	40.2	40.3	8.78	8.58	7.90	8.69	8.42
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	366	373	325	39.8	40.8	41.4	9.22	9.15	7.86	9.03	8.97
Transportation Equipment	435	478	446	37.9	40.8	41.3	11.47	11.71	10.80	11.21	11.35
Instruments and Related Prod.	294	310	276	38.4	41.2	39.0	7.66	7.53	7.09	7.58	7.45
Nondurable Goods	358	361	332	39.9	40.7	40.2	8.99	8.88	8.27	8.56	8.44
Food and Kindred Products	367	371	340	39.2	39.9	39.0	9.37	9.31	8.72	8.89	8.79
Meat Products	399	412	387	37.5	39.2	37.3	10.65	10.51	10.36	10.24	9.93
Dairy Products	333	335	301	39.9	40.5	39.4	8.35	8.28	7.65	8.02	7.93
Textile Mill Products	249	244	233	36.5	38.0	37.7	6.81	6.41	6.18	6.56	6.19
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	182	191	189	34.6	36.5	36.7	5.25	5.22	5.16	5.19	5.11
Paper and Allied Products	423	423	390	44.0	44.3	44.2	9.61	9.54	8.83	9.11	9.06
Pulp and Paper Mills	448	450	417	45.0	45.3	45.2	9.95	9.92	9.22	9.39	9.40
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	391	396	338	39.2	40.0	36.8	9.96	9.88	9.19	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	379	382	378	38.2	39.7	41.6	9.93	9.61	9.10	9.82	9.45
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	282	282	275	38.4	38.9	40.2	7.36	7.26	6.84	7.15	7.03
Leather and Leather Products	216	234	225	35.3	39.0	39.4	6.13	5.99	5.70	6.07	5.88

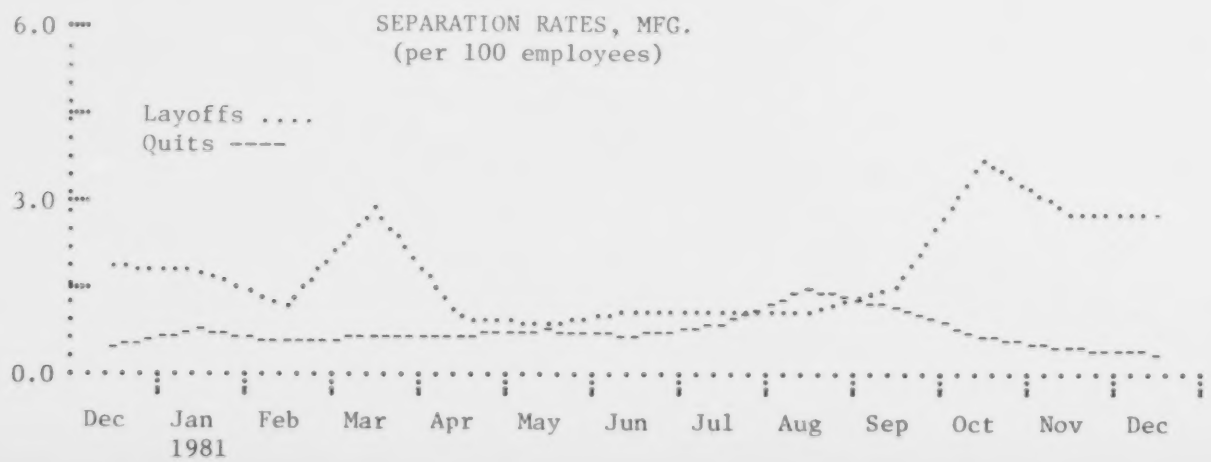


Section

C WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* DECEMBER	SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	3.8	3.4	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.8
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	3.5	3.6	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.5	1.8
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	3.6	3.8	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.8	2.8	1.9
Durable Goods	3.6	3.8	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.9	2.8	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	8.6	6.5	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.2	6.2	3.8
Furniture and Fixtures	2.7	2.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.2	0.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	5.8	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.3	3.2	3.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.9	3.5	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.3	2.8	1.4
Fabricated Metal Products	3.1	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.4	1.0
Machinery (Except Electrical)	2.2	3.4	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.6	2.1	1.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.4	2.6	0.4
Transportation Equipment	6.0	6.3	7.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.7	4.3	6.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	4.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.0	3.2	0.5
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.8	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.8	2.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	5.7	3.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.4	4.7	2.7
Textile Mill Products	11.7	13.9	37.9	1.4	1.0	2.3	10.1	12.8	35.2
Apparel and Other Finished Products	4.8	7.3	3.6	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.1	4.3	2.0
Paper and Allied Products	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.7	1.0
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	3.0	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.4	1.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.4	0.4
Leather and Leather Products	7.0	3.5	2.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	5.5	1.8	1.3
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	3.8	3.2	3.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.8
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	4.6	4.0	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.0	1.8
Trade	5.6	3.3	5.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.4	0.9	2.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.1	*	0.6
Service (Including Hospitals)	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
Government	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4

* Rate Less Than 0.05.

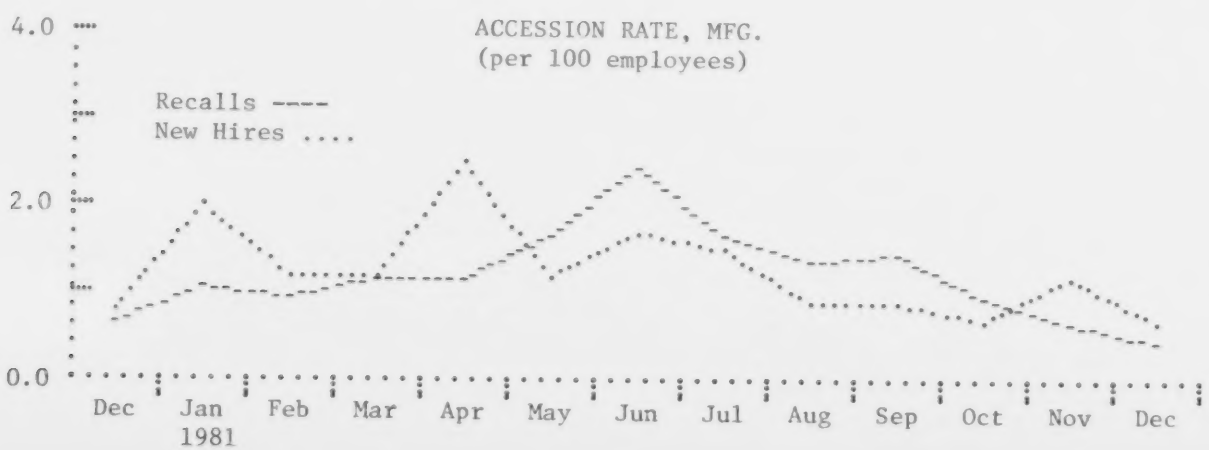


Section

C WISCONSIN LABOR TURNOVER RATES

LABOR TURNOVER RATES *(Rates Per 100 Employees)* DECEMBER	ACCESSION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
ALL NONFARM INDUSTRIES	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8
Manufacturing (Including Canning)	1.4	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8
Durable Goods	1.3	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2
Furniture and Fixtures	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	0.7	3.8	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	3.2	2.1
Fabricated Metal Products	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7
Machinery (Except Electrical)	1.0	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	1.7	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.5
Transportation Equipment	2.7	5.3	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	3.1	0.9
Instruments and Related Products	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7
Food and Kindred Products	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.0
Textile Mill Products	5.2	10.6	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.8	4.8	8.9	1.4
Apparel and Other Finished Products	0.8	2.1	2.9	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.0
Paper and Allied Products	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.3
Leather and Leather Products	2.1	2.5	2.7	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.6
All Nonmanufacturing Industries	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
Trade	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.3	2.8	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	*	0.1	0.1
Service (Including Hospitals)	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.7	2.6	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.6
Government	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2

* Rate Less Than 0.05.



Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) JANUARY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$308	$329	$308	36.8	39.9	39.9	8.38	8.25	7.73	-	-
Wisconsin	360	373	346	39.0	40.4	40.3	9.24	9.23	8.57	8.97	8.92
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	366	368	342	41.3	42.1	41.6	8.86	8.75	8.21	8.45	8.40
Beloit (City)	354	355	357	41.4	41.5	45.0	8.56	8.55	7.92	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	351	347	334	40.5	40.8	40.8	8.66	8.50	8.19	8.60	8.49
Fond du Lac (City)	368	369	329	42.5	43.2	41.4	8.65	8.53	7.95	8.40	8.19
Green Bay (Brown County)	397	398	350	42.1	42.0	40.8	9.41	9.48	8.59	8.84	8.86
Janesville (City)	367	437	404	36.9	38.9	37.8	9.95	11.22	10.70	9.88	10.84
Kenosha (County)	376	435	387	35.1	39.6	39.9	10.73	10.99	9.69	10.46	10.55
La Crosse (County)	324	329	298	39.0	39.3	40.0	8.32	8.37	7.47	7.99	8.03
Madison (Dane County)	358	347	332	38.2	38.6	39.5	9.38	9.00	8.42	9.13	8.74
Manitowoc (City)	298	309	290	38.1	40.1	40.2	7.81	7.71	7.21	7.66	7.55
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	401	413	382	39.2	40.7	40.6	10.22	10.16	9.41	9.95	9.86
Racine (County)	363	388	363	38.3	39.6	40.2	9.47	9.81	9.02	9.24	9.55
Sheboygan (County)	310	333	306	34.8	37.3	38.4	8.93	8.95	7.97	8.77	8.74
Wausau (Marathon County)	365	374	350	41.4	42.4	42.1	8.80	8.83	8.31	8.52	8.53

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) JANUARY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,449.0	19,818.0	20,075.0	-1.9	-3.1
Wisconsin	515.4	525.7	537.7	-2.0	-4.1
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	45.1	46.1	45.4	-2.2	-0.9
Beloit (City)	7.1	7.3	7.2	-2.7	-1.4
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.7	9.0	8.9	-3.3	-2.2
Fond du Lac (City)	13.2	10.6	9.7	24.5	36.1
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.9	21.4	21.0	-2.3	-0.5
Janesville (City)	6.1	7.3	11.2	-16.4	-45.5
Kenosha (County)	15.8	16.0	16.5	-1.2	-4.2
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.2	10.4	-2.0	-4.8
Madison (Dane County)	20.0	20.2	19.5	-1.0	2.6
Manitowoc (City)	13.0	13.3	14.4	-2.3	-9.7
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	190.1	191.1	198.9	-0.5	-4.4
Racine (County)	24.4	26.5	28.3	-7.9	-13.8
Sheboygan (County)	17.6	17.5	18.5	0.6	-4.9
Wausau (Marathon County)	10.7	11.2	11.7	-4.5	-8.5

BENCHMARKING IMPROVES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

by Joseph Tumpach, Jr.

Compare the employment and unemployment figures reported this month with those reported a month ago. You will notice December's employment level as reported last month was 2,206,600 workers. This month, December's employment is stated as 2,162,100 on-the-job. December's unemployment number also varies, by 15,000, depending on which month's report you read. Have the government agencies producing labor force data reached into a bag of statistical tricks? No and yes. No, it is not a little-publicized bureaucratic machination to make the employment situation seem rosier. And, yes it is a statistical effort which to many seems like trickery.

What has happened is that the labor force estimates of the past two years have been rebenchmarked. The employment and unemployment figures produced each month by Wisconsin and by the national government are estimates only. A complete monthly count of the employed and unemployed would supply an accurate picture of the labor situation, but such complete coverage would involve 4 to 5 million employer reports nationally and nearly 100,000 employer reports in Wisconsin. It is prohibitively expensive and time consuming. Survey methods which rely on a sample are used instead. Wisconsin's labor force data depend on a combination of survey data and a method that depends heavily on unemployment compensation claims. As with all statistical methods, there are margins of error, and factors which introduce errors into the estimates, thus a way of determining the error in sample-derived estimates is needed. Benchmarking corrects the limitation of an employment sample in representing the entire employment level. An employment benchmark is defined as a reasonably complete count of employment. The rebenchmarking of employment and unemployment figures is done once a year. Each monthly figure for the past two years is adjusted so that the final month estimate agrees with the complete count benchmarks. Rebenchmarking is applied to total employment, unemployment and to employment within the various industries. Information on which to build Wisconsin industry employment and unemployment bench marks came from employers. Each employer, except non-profit and inter-state railroads, must file quarterly reports on their employment level. These are used in determining the unemployment compensation tax obligation of the employer. About ninety percent of the data needed for benchmarking is derived from the reports. The remaining number of workers not covered by the state's unemployment compensation system are accounted for. The largest group of non-covered workers are working for various churches throughout the state. Wisconsin relies on information supplied by the churches in a past survey to determine their employment level. Another survey will soon be needed to renew the older survey figures. Students working under work-study programs are also non-covered employes. The bulk of those are university students; the state collects employment data on them from the universities. Railroad employment is supplied to state analysts by the Federal government. One group which has not been included in the benchmark data is employes of sheltered work shops. Such employment probably does not amount to a lot compared to the total labor force, and sheltered workshop employes usually work only part-time, with cut backs in Federal social programs, their number may decrease. Wisconsin, urged by the Federal government, will survey the number of sheltered workshop employes this year.

Given the limitations of estimating employment from samples, even other factors can introduce errors in the monthly employment and unemployment figures. New firms entering business can pose a problem during surveys. National employment estimates for a month are projected from the levels estimated for the previous month based on the change in the employment indicated by firms responding to the survey. It is difficult to include reports from newly formed businesses in a timely manner. Adjustment factors for new-business entry are recalculated as part of the benchmarking process. Estimates for various industries, particularly within manufacturing, can go awry because of changes of industry classification of employers. An establishment is classified into an industry according to its product or service produced. If, in a multi-product company, what was once a secondary product becomes a primary one, the establishment is reclassified to the industry of its new major activity. Employment may shift around among industries causing a need for rebenchmarking.

Benchmarking can focus attention on estimating procedures. The 1980 benchmark revealed overestimation in some of the original employment statistics. This overestimation occurred in those industries depending on unemployment compensation trends for estimates - trade and service industries. The estimates are based on three preceding years' employment trends. During non-recessionary periods, the unemployment compensation trended estimating technique yields very reliable results. However, during a recession, the trended estimates continue to display the previous year's employment growth while, in fact, a downturn is occurring. Manufacturing industries, which are surveyed each month, had little difference between the estimates and benchmark figures. Thus, benchmarking has shown that estimates of employment prepared using unemployment compensation trends can be improved by sampling. Other improvements for employment estimating are being studied, including: comparing current U.S. data with comparable Wisconsin trended industries, and immediate use of employer records (the source of the benchmark) as they become available for an ongoing, quarterly bench mark. This up-to-date benchmarking would require automation, and so, considerably more resources. Even with the limitations, the current employment statistics are the most accurate data available using the present methods.

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NOTICE: Because of budget reductions in federal and state labor market statistics programs, the previously published labor turnover data, accession and separation rates, will no longer be available.

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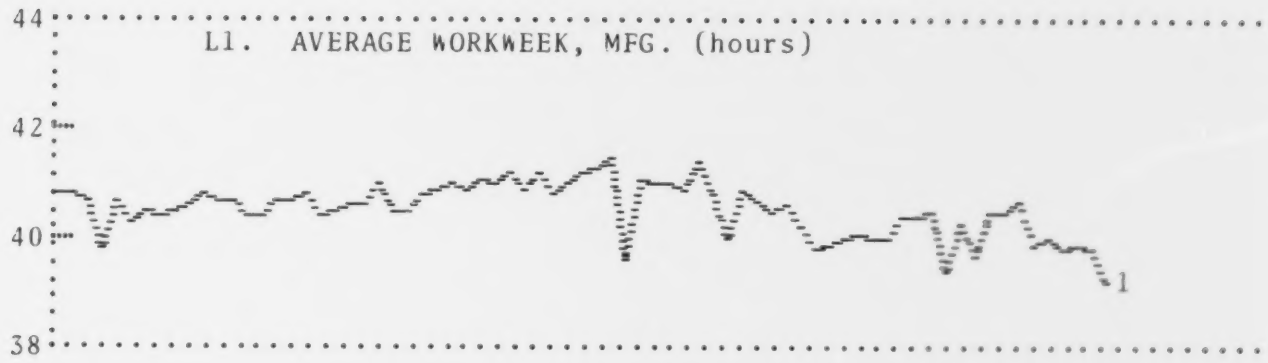
WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

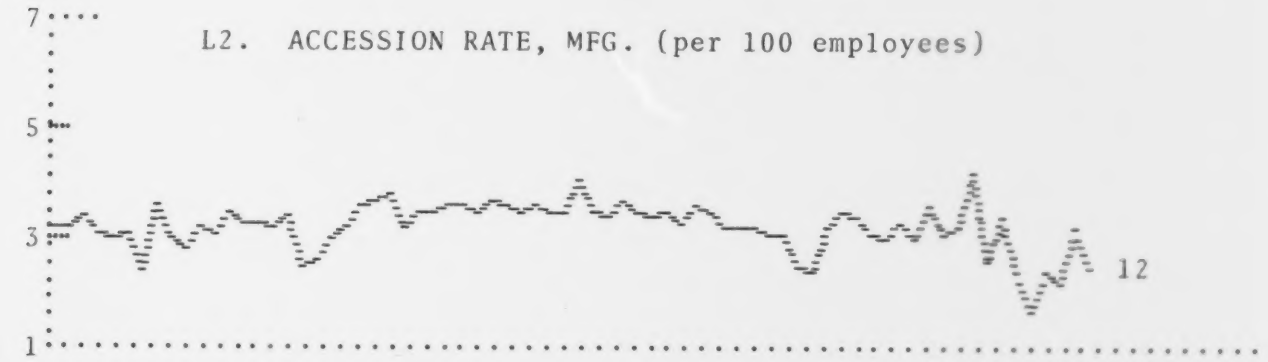
WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE
1981 Benchmark
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

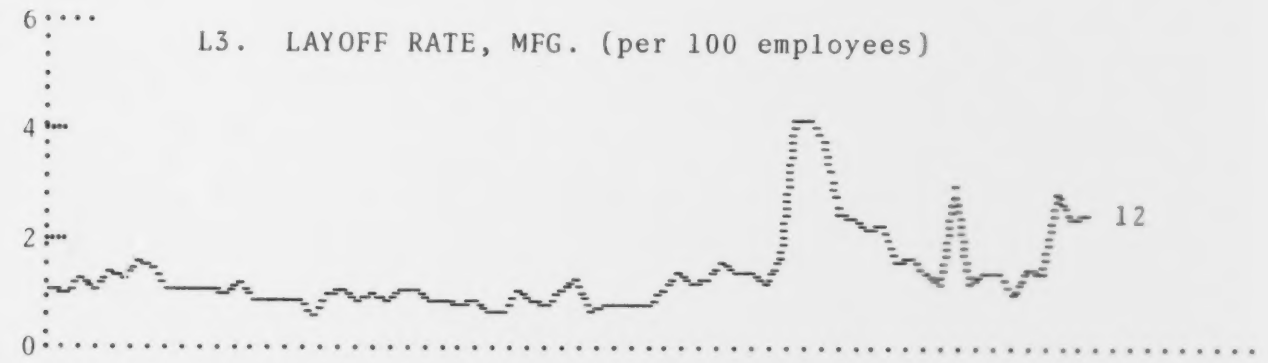
	Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	Employment (thous.)	Unemployment (thous.)	Unemployment Rate (thous.)
1980 January	2285.3	2142.3	143.0	6.3
February	2306.6	2153.5	153.1	6.6
March	2320.4	2158.5	161.9	7.0
April	2326.6	2164.2	162.5	7.0
May	2351.8	2172.5	179.3	7.6
June	2379.1	2190.5	188.6	7.9
July	2369.0	2181.4	187.7	7.9
August	2358.6	2187.9	170.7	7.2
September	2344.9	2188.0	156.9	6.7
October	2334.4	2180.4	153.9	6.6
November	2339.4	2177.9	161.5	6.9
December	2351.7	2166.7	185.0	7.9
1981 January	2314.8	2115.0	199.8	8.6
February	2335.6	2122.2	213.4	9.1
March	2357.0	2134.0	223.0	9.5
April	2364.9	2177.3	187.6	7.9
May	2377.2	2204.0	173.2	7.3
June	2408.8	2223.7	185.1	7.7
July	2396.6	2224.7	171.9	7.2
August	2395.9	2228.0	168.0	7.0
September	2389.0	2239.6	149.4	6.3
October	2376.6	2210.7	165.9	7.0
November	2367.8	2190.7	177.1	7.5
December	2367.7	2162.1	205.6	8.7

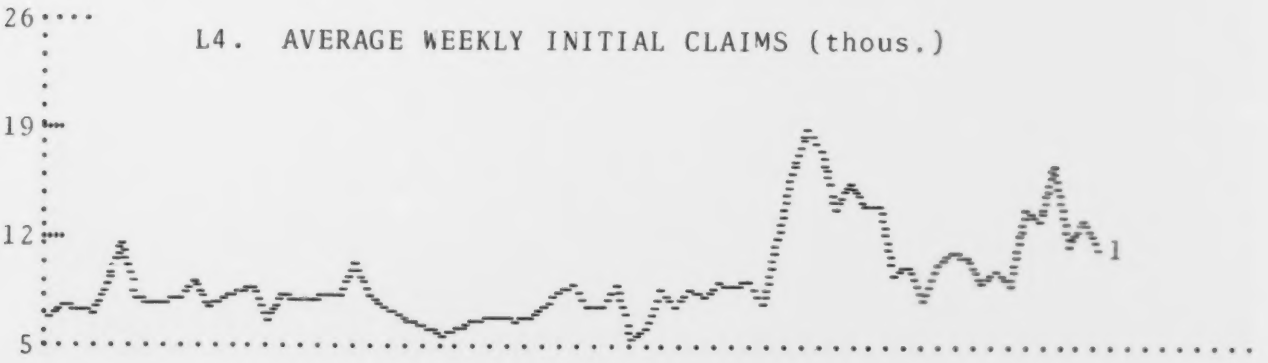
Section

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS









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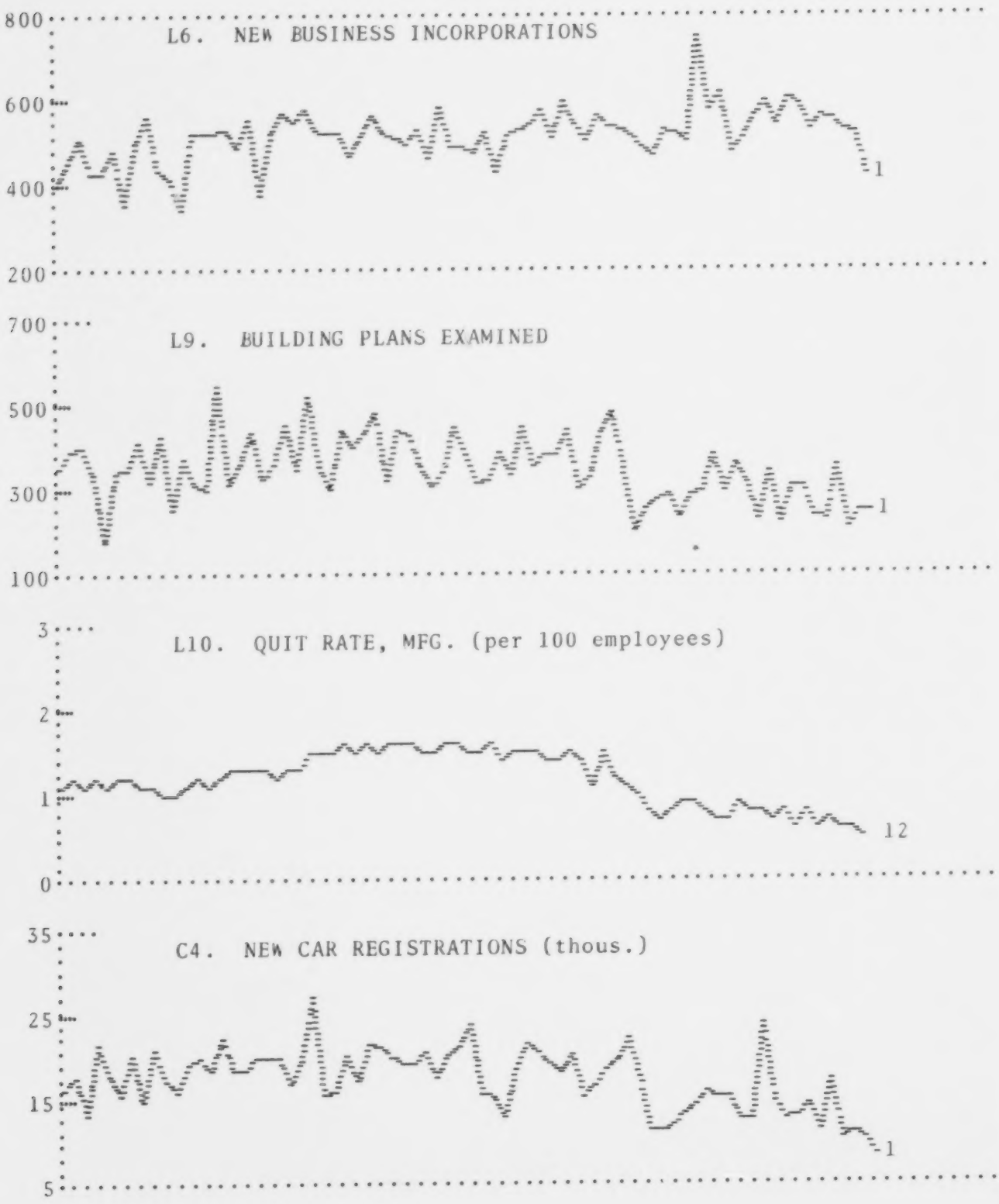
D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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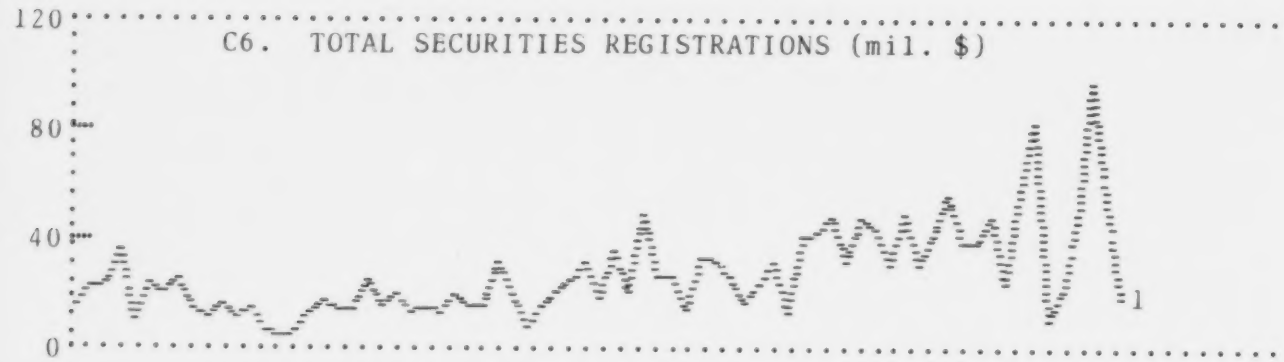

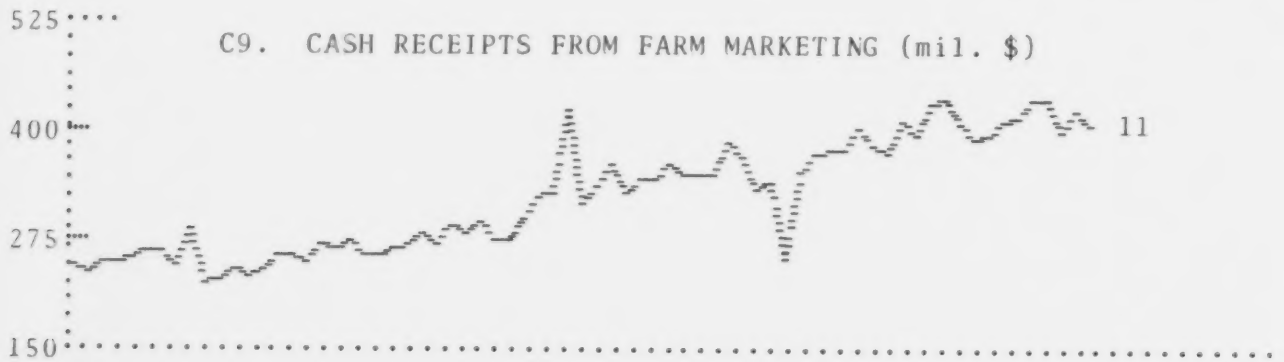

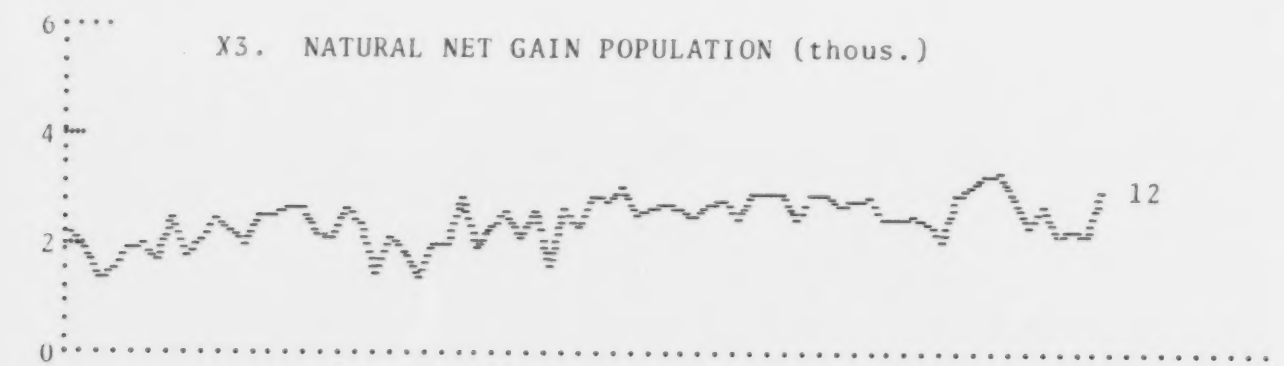

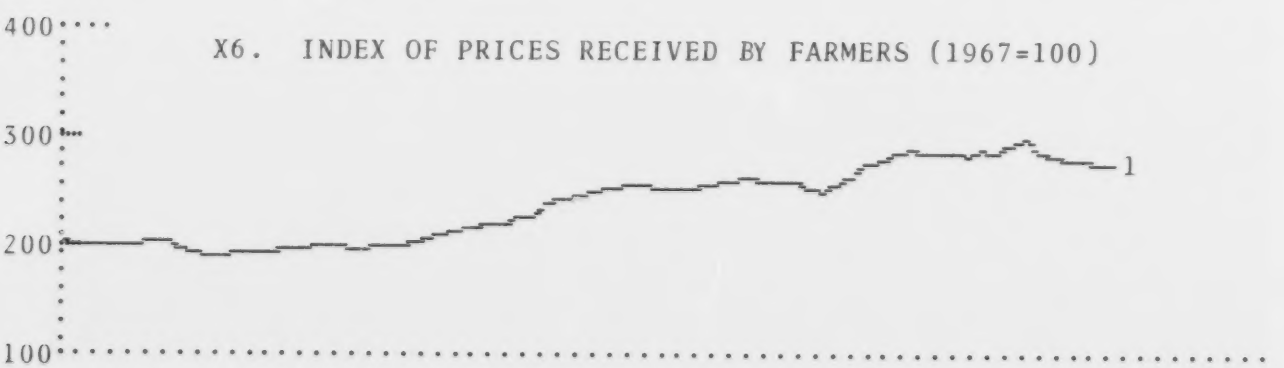

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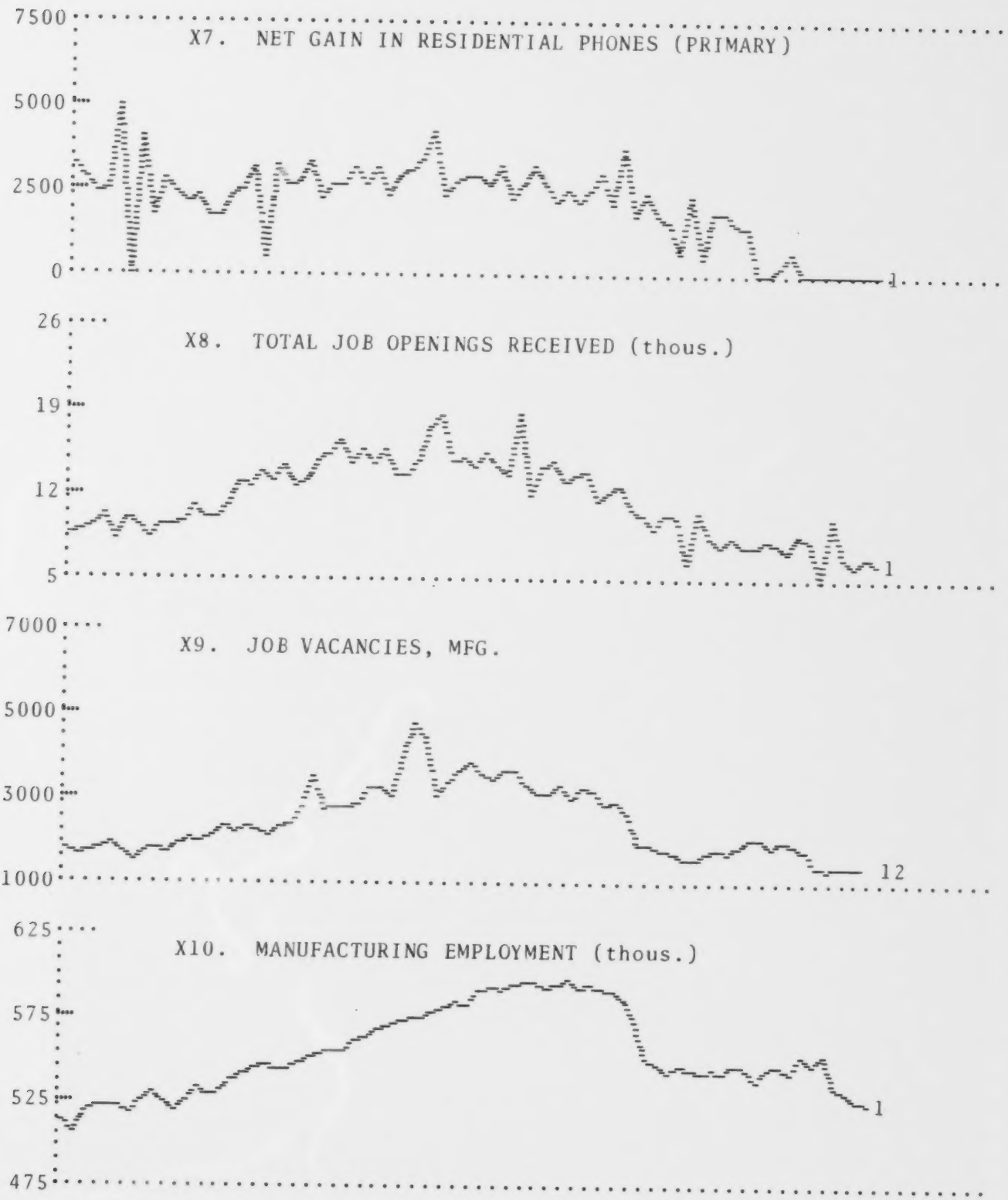

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from Webster's New World Dictionary

Recession - 4. ECON. A temporary falling off of business activity during a period when such activity has been generally increasing.

Depression - 6. ECON. A period marked by slackening of business activity, widespread unemployment, falling prices and wages, etc.

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WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

wisconsin DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Accession Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Layoff Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L8	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L9	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L10	Quit Rate, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Security Registrations	Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Job Vacancies, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X10	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: STEPPING STONES, Sauk County. Courtesy of Dean O'Brien and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY

Estimates in Brief

Based on preliminary data, Wisconsin unemployment rates declined in mid-February from month-earlier levels on both an unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted basis. Total employment increased slightly.

However, the unemployment rates remained well above year-ago levels. Employment also continued to decline in total nonfarm wage and salary employment, which accounted for 88% of all jobs in February. Construction and manufacturing employment reached their lowest levels since the last recession in the mid-1970's.

The civilian labor force, composed of both the employed and unemployed, declined from a year-ago level. That likely reflects a decision by more people to either drop out of, or not enter, the labor force.

Unemployment Picture Improves

The number of unemployed workers declined from January, and that was partially the result of fewer unemployment compensation payments. Payments are a major factor used in estimating total state unemployment.

Employment Gains and Losses

The Employment Rate, which estimates the percent of Wisconsin's working-age population earning wages and salaries, is now estimated to be above comparable U.S. rates because of recent changes in the U.S. and state population estimates. The state Employment Rate of 53.5 percent in mid-February was down, however, from both January of 1982 and February of 1981.

The decline in total nonfarm wage and salary employment of 4,800 jobs from January was a substantially smaller decline than the December-to-January drop of 52,800.

Manufacturing employment, the largest component of that category, was down to 511,300 in February. It has not been that low since March, 1976, when it stood at 506,100.

The February employment level is construction - 48,300 -- matched the rate recorded in February, 1975. The last time construction employment was below that level was in March, 1965, with 48,000. Construction employment peaked since the last recession at 92,500 in August, 1979.

Hours of Production Workers Up

The average weekly hours worked by production workers in Wisconsin increased by 1.0 hour from January to February, thus recovering a substantial portion of the 1.4-hour drop between December and January. That was the largest one-month drop since February, 1960.

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	AVG. 1980
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.9	Feb	38.9	39.4	2.6	1.3	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted		39.9		39.1	39.4	2.0	1.3	
L2 ACCESSION RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	1.4	Dec	2.2	1.7	-	-	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL.	2.5		3.2	3.0	-	-	
L3 LAYOFF RATE, MFG.								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	2.8	Dec	2.8	1.9	-	-	2.3
Seasonally Adjusted	100 EMPL.	2.5		2.4	1.7	-	-	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,187	Feb	17,804	9,653	-25.9	36.6	12,627
Seasonally Adjusted		11,729		10,953	8,021	7.1	46.2	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	THOUS.	3,456	Jun	18,195	9,020	-81.0	-61.7	4,119
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL.	2,084		18,953	5,441	-89.0	-61.7	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	441	Feb	437	454	0.9	-2.9	548
Seasonally Adjusted		496		424	510	17.0	-2.7	
L7 BUSINESS FAILURES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	29	Jun	31	29	-6.5	0.0	16
Seasonally Adjusted		22		36	22	-38.9	0.0	
L8 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-1,002	Feb	-729	-535	-37.4	-87.3	157
Seasonally Adjusted		-940		-569	-473	-65.2	-98.7	
L9 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	162	Feb	146	156	11.0	3.8	303
Seasonally Adjusted		327		247	315	32.4	3.8	
L10 QUIT RATE, MANUFACTURING								
Unadjusted	RATE PER	0.3	Dec	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	EMPL.	0.5		0.6	0.7	-	-	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	40	Feb	43	59	-7.0	-32.2	73
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	9.5	Feb	10.1	9.1	-	-	7.0
Seasonally Adjusted		8.4		8.5	7.0	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL.	370.5	Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	273.5
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2		273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	7,568	Feb	6,987	10,895	8.3	-30.5	15,429
Seasonally Adjusted		8,921		8,467	12,844	5.4	-30.5	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1662.6	Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1699.0
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9		1705.1	1727.4	-2.3	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1980
C6 TOTAL SECURITY REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	89.	22.4	31.7	299.6	182.3	39.2
Seasonally Adjusted		110	.9	39.0	483.1	182.6	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.		4,166	3,900	3.2	10.3	3,712
Seasonally Adjusted			4,100	3,854	3.7	10.3	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	368.	359.60	338.68	2.4	8.8	323.21
Seasonally Adjusted		367.5	359.60	338.00	2.2	8.8	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	414.6 Dec	447.8	449.4	-7.4	-7.7	377.6
Seasonally Adjusted		400.6	408.9	434.4	-2.0	-7.8	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	48.0 Feb	49.6	53.4	-3.2	-10.1	71.2
Seasonally Adjusted		59.9	60.1	66.6	-0.3	-10.1	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,987 Jan	4,805	6,245	45.4	11.9	6,123
Seasonally Adjusted		7,043	5,939	6,295	18.6	11.9	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,488 Jan	2,591	4,862	73.2	-7.7	3,395
Seasonally Adjusted		3,517	2,924	3,810	20.3	-7.7	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,499 Jan	2,214	1,383	12.9	80.7	2,728
Seasonally Adjusted		3,821	3,016	2,115	26.7	80.7	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,337 Jan	1,685	2,253	38.7	3.7	3,403
Seasonally Adjusted		4,064	2,951	3,918	37.7	3.7	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(Nov)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	291.3 Jan	287.5	266.2	1.3	9.4	251.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	282 Feb	279	292	1.1	-3.4	270
Seasonally Adjusted		278	278	288	0.0	-3.5	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-4,846 Feb	-2,094	-728	-131.4	-565.7	1,880
Seasonally Adjusted		-4,508	-2,264	-390	-99.1	-1055.9	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,688 Feb	5,346	6,216	-31.0	-40.7	9,760
Seasonally Adjusted		4,657	6,592	7,848	-29.4	-40.7	
X9 JOB VACANCIES, MFG.							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,272 Dec	1,259	1,554	1.0	-18.1	2,057
Seasonally Adjusted		1,464	1,457	1,789	0.5	-18.2	
X10 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS	511.7 Feb	515.2	533.5	-0.7	-4.1	561.9
Seasonally Adjusted		523.7	525.2	546.1	-0.3	-4.1	

P = Preliminary

Section

B LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FEBRUARY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2325.9	2329.1	2335.6	-0.1	-0.4
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2105.4	2094.7	2122.2	-0.5	-0.8
Unemployment	220.6	234.5	213.4	-5.9	3.4
Unemployment Rate	9.5	10.1	9.1	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2389.2	2386.2	2331.8	0.1	2.5
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2187.5	2182.6	2168.5	0.2	0.9
Unemployment	201.7	203.6	163.3	-0.9	23.5
Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.5	7.0	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FEBRUARY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1854.6	1859.4	1884.1	-0.3	-1.6
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	511.3	514.6	533.3	-0.6	-4.1
Mining	1.4	1.6	1.7	-12.5	-17.6
Contract Construction	48.0	49.6	53.4	-3.2	-10.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	87.0	86.9	90.0	0.1	-3.3
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.9	16.7	0.0	1.2
Wholesale Trade	97.7	98.3	95.8	-0.6	2.0
Retail Trade	317.0	321.0	319.9	-1.2	-0.9
General Merchandise	45.2	47.7	45.7	-5.2	-1.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	95.6	95.8	93.8	-0.2	1.9
Banking	26.9	26.9	26.5	0.0	1.5
Insurance	31.2	31.3	31.1	-0.3	0.3
Service and Miscellaneous	377.1	374.9	368.1	0.6	2.4
Hospitals	75.1	75.2	73.9	-0.1	1.6
Private Education	25.1	23.8	23.5	5.5	6.8
Government	319.4	316.7	328.0	0.9	-2.6
State Government	78.3	78.2	82.0	0.1	-4.5
Local Government	213.9	211.3	218.4	1.2	-2.1

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FEBRUARY	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	109,165	108,879	108,834	0.3	0.3
Employment	99,590	99,581	100,069	0.0	-0.5
Unemployment	9,575	9,298	7,965	3.0	20.2
Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.5	7.4	-	-

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* FEBRUARY	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	511.3	514.6	533.3
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	504.3	507.6	527.1
Durable Goods	330.5	332.4	348.4
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.1	18.1	20.3
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.5	2.6	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.5	8.4	9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	8.7	9.1	9.2
Household Furniture	3.8	4.0	4.1
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	6.5	6.7	7.7
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	2.5	2.7	3.2
Primary Metal Industries	23.9	23.8	25.3
Iron and Steel Foundries	14.3	14.3	15.1
Fabricated Metal Products	53.2	54.0	56.1
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.3	5.3	5.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	12.8	13.0	13.5
Metal Stampings	14.6	14.9	16.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	117.4	115.9	119.3
Engines and Turbines	23.6	23.9	22.1
Farm Machinery and Equipment	16.8	14.8	16.5
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	17.7	17.1	19.2
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.5	12.5	12.6
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.6	11.6	12.8
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.1	16.8	17.5
Service Industry Machines	8.2	8.1	8.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	52.0	52.5	55.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	20.1	20.2	21.7
Household Appliances	6.4	6.4	7.0
Transportation Equipment	28.9	30.1	32.7
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	20.8	22.0	24.2
Instruments and Related Products	11.0	11.4	12.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.8	10.7	10.5
Nondurable Goods	180.9	182.1	184.9
Food and Kindred Products	58.4	58.4	59.2
Meat Products	12.9	13.1	12.8
Dairy Products	16.1	16.2	16.3
Canning and Preserving	7.1	6.9	6.3
Bakery Products	4.5	4.4	4.8
Beverage Industries	11.1	10.9	12.1
Textile Mill Products	3.7	3.7	3.8
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.8	2.9
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.8	5.7	6.0
Paper and Allied Products	46.1	46.5	46.9
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.4	29.6	29.4
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.8	8.9	9.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.8	6.8	7.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.9	32.0	32.2
Newspapers	10.6	10.7	10.8
Commercial Printing	12.6	12.7	12.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.8	9.8
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.6	16.6	17.5
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.6	12.7	12.9
Leather and Leather Products	8.6	9.2	9.3
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.2	2.7	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.7	4.6
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.3

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* FEBRUARY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$368	$360	$339	39.9	38.9	39.4	9.24	9.25	8.59	8.99	8.99
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	370	361	340	39.9	38.9	39.5	9.27	9.28	8.61	9.02	9.01
Durable Goods	373	360	343	39.7	38.4	39.2	9.40	9.37	8.74	9.21	9.19
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	243	239	239	36.8	36.2	38.3	6.61	6.62	6.25	6.44	6.48
Furniture and Fixtures	259	249	245	37.9	36.6	38.3	6.84	6.82	6.40	-	6.73
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	332	305	299	39.6	37.0	39.1	8.38	8.24	7.63	8.25	8.17
Primary Metal Industries	366	356	348	39.3	37.8	39.5	9.32	9.42	8.82	9.11	9.21
Iron and Steel Foundries	365	348	349	39.6	37.8	40.2	9.21	9.20	8.68	9.00	9.02
Fabricated Metal Products	372	355	330	39.9	38.3	38.5	9.32	9.25	8.57	9.03	8.96
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	362	347	329	39.9	38.9	40.1	9.08	8.91	8.22	8.87	8.68
Metal Stampings	381	365	338	39.3	37.6	37.8	9.70	9.71	8.95	9.55	9.58
Machinery (Except Electrical)	419	409	386	40.3	39.5	40.0	10.39	10.36	9.66	10.24	10.17
Engines and Turbines	449	438	393	40.2	39.1	38.5	11.15	11.19	10.22	10.95	10.93
Farm Machinery and Equip.	431	412	403	39.7	38.6	39.3	10.87	10.69	10.23	-	10.59
Const. and Related Mach.	439	433	401	41.6	40.8	40.1	10.56	10.62	9.99	10.27	10.37
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	427	417	390	40.2	39.1	39.9	10.64	10.66	9.77	10.48	10.52
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	407	401	397	41.2	40.8	43.7	9.88	9.82	9.08	9.62	9.56
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	438	427	427	40.4	39.6	41.3	10.84	10.79	10.34	10.68	10.65
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	347	333	318	40.1	38.4	39.3	8.66	8.68	8.09	8.51	8.60
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	372	354	348	40.3	38.9	41.7	9.23	9.12	8.34	9.04	8.97
Transportation Equipment	464	438	425	40.4	38.2	39.1	11.49	11.47	10.87	11.21	11.21
Instruments and Related Prod.	301	291	267	38.6	37.7	37.4	7.79	7.73	7.13	7.74	7.65
Nondurable Goods	360	360	331	40.1	39.9	39.9	8.96	9.03	8.30	8.57	8.61
Food and Kindred Products	368	369	341	39.3	39.3	39.1	9.36	9.40	8.72	8.90	8.91
Meat Products	397	399	383	37.4	37.5	38.0	10.61	10.66	10.07	10.23	10.25
Dairy Products	335	337	305	39.9	40.1	39.5	8.39	8.41	7.71	8.09	8.06
Textile Mill Products	251	249	226	37.6	36.5	36.2	6.68	6.81	6.24	6.38	6.56
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	192	181	182	36.0	34.3	35.4	5.34	5.27	5.14	5.32	-
Paper and Allied Products	420	422	389	43.8	43.8	43.9	9.59	9.64	8.85	9.11	9.13
Pulp and Paper Mills	447	449	415	44.9	44.9	45.0	9.96	10.01	9.21	9.42	9.43
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	383	402	341	38.9	40.1	37.3	9.85	10.04	9.16	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	393	380	381	39.9	38.1	41.5	9.87	9.95	9.18	9.71	9.84
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	289	281	266	39.0	38.2	39.1	7.41	7.36	6.81	7.23	7.17
Leather and Leather Products	237	213	224	37.9	34.7	38.1	6.26	6.14	5.87	6.12	6.13

Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) FEBRUARY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$325	$312	$306	38.9	37.1	39.5	8.35	8.41	7.75	-	-
Wisconsin	368	360	339	39.9	38.9	39.4	9.24	9.25	8.59	8.99	8.99
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	367	362	347	41.3	40.8	42.1	8.89	8.87	8.24	8.53	8.46
Beloit (City)	354	355	365	41.4	41.4	45.7	8.54	8.56	7.99	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	353	349	329	40.7	40.4	40.2	8.68	8.64	8.19	8.48	8.59
Fond du Lac (City)	367	356	324	42.4	41.2	40.2	8.66	8.62	8.06	8.44	8.36
Green Bay (Brown County)	382	390	351	40.8	41.3	41.2	9.38	9.46	8.52	8.89	8.89
Janesville (City)	388	364	397	38.6	36.8	37.0	10.06	9.89	10.73	9.92	9.84
Kenosha (County)	413	376	360	38.6	35.0	39.1	10.69	10.73	9.19	10.38	10.45
La Crosse (County)	326	323	293	39.1	39.0	40.1	8.34	8.29	7.31	8.02	7.96
Madison (Dane County)	359	358	327	38.5	37.9	38.7	9.32	9.45	8.45	9.07	9.20
Manitowoc (City)	314	295	276	39.8	37.4	38.4	7.89	7.87	7.19	7.69	7.71
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	408	401	371	40.1	39.3	39.2	10.20	10.22	9.46	9.96	9.94
Racine (County)	397	370	358	40.5	39.1	39.3	9.80	9.47	9.10	9.53	9.28
Sheboygan (County)	347	308	299	38.2	34.5	36.5	9.07	8.94	8.18	8.86	8.79
Wausau (Marathon County)	354	354	350	40.0	40.2	42.0	8.84	8.80	8.33	8.45	8.53

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) FEBRUARY	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,385.0	19,440.0	20,065.0	-0.3	-3.4
Wisconsin	511.3	514.6	533.3	-0.6	-4.1
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	44.6	45.1	45.6	-1.1	-2.2
Beloit (City)	7.0	7.1	7.3	-1.4	-4.1
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.6	8.7	8.9	-1.1	-3.4
Fond du Lac (City)	13.0	13.1	9.8	-0.8	32.7
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.6	20.9	21.1	-1.4	-2.4
Janesville (City)	6.3	6.1	11.3	3.3	-44.2
Kenosha (County)	14.8	15.8	12.6	-6.3	17.5
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.0	10.3	0.0	-2.9
Madison (Dane County)	19.5	19.7	19.5	-1.0	0.0
Manitowoc (City)	12.9	13.1	14.6	-1.5	-11.6
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	185.5	187.3	198.3	-1.0	-6.5
Racine (County)	25.5	24.4	28.4	4.5	-10.2
Sheboygan (County)	17.2	17.6	18.4	-2.3	-6.5
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.0	10.8	11.5	1.9	-4.3

ECONOMIC RECOVERY: AS ELUSIVE AS SPRING

by August Cibarich

Economic focus is on the issue of "Recovery:"

Do we have it?

Will we have it?

When will we have it?

Current business and economic news seems to fall into two types. A debate over federal budget deficits with one group of economists, business leaders and politicians saying federal budget deficits are important as they will keep interest rates high and money tight and will abort the recovery while another group, admittedly small in number, is saying deficits don't matter now but they will later as recovery occurs.

The other type of news I would call the daily tally sheet. The daily account of sales figures, profit statements, expansions, contractions, numerous economic indicators and the daily, weekly and monthly market activities.

So where do we stand on recovery? Has the recession bottomed out? Could it get much worse?

Currently, financial section columnists are featuring someone running an advisory service who has an unbelievable track record in forecasting the market and who feels we are in the more lengthy and severe recession than the predominant scenario, which is a slight recovery starting no later than the second half of the year.

In the recovery group's corner is, of course, the projections made by the national administration.

Which group is right? Those who forecast a longer more severe recession or those who believe the recession has, or soon will, bottom out?

What do the economic indicators and the daily business announcements in the press tell us?

The most recently available economic indicators, both national and state, hint at a recovery. Some recovery seems evident in the February preliminary numbers. Those who analyze them hedge. January weather was bad, seasonal adjustment problems obscure the results and preliminary numbers are often revised in either direction.

Mid-January weather was bad, but so was mid-February weather in some parts of the country including Wisconsin, and from my experience when trying to analyze the effect of seasonal adjustment on unemployment numbers that include a very large recession-induced segment, it is difficult to separate out the implications. Large revisions to preliminary numbers are occurring. Perhaps, they are larger than normal as layoffs in government agencies that collect and distribute the data result in a bumping process that displaces experienced workers and slows the work process. In addition, private firms that are laying off employees have similar problems when reporting the data.

That leaves the daily business happenings, the economic indicators that financial advisors often focus on to give us an early indication of what is happening and what is about to happen to the economy.

Such diverse items as scrap prices, employment want ads, insider buying of stocks, consumer confidence and interest rates, to name a few, are among those used by the financial advisory services as the vital clues to the future.

Scrap prices give no indication that they have firmed, consumer confidence remains low with the most currently available results showing a drop, employment want ads also dropped recently. The Milwaukee Area Index is now less than half the nation's. Interest rates are down from earlier peaks, but the bankers report they remain too high to sustain a recovery. Recently, they have been fluctuating in a narrow band. One positive sign is the reported increase of company stock buying by the company's managers.

Thus, one of these items on the leading edge of a recovery suggest recovery is here. Yet, since they are on the leading edge, they can change quickly.

Another quickly available indicator on the downside leading edge is the number of initial claims for unemployment compensation. While in Wisconsin they are slightly below the extremely high early-January level, they remained at very high levels for the third February and March in a row. Also noticed is the large numbers of nationwide and worldwide layoff announcements recently appearing in the business press.

If my sample of observations made at the end of March is adequate and my perception is right, they reveal a new weakness is occurring worldwide. Their geographic location indicates a worsening recession worldwide and nationwide that is not quite as severe in our state and perhaps not as additionally severe in the already depressed midwest as a whole. The formerly immune energy producing and "high tech" areas appear to be belatedly feeling the recession's effect.

The popular expectation of a second half recovery is not yet substantiated by much evidence. One troublesome observation on that scenario comes from Standard and Poors, the financial rating firm which felt a second half recovery would have been apparent by increasing orders by now. They feel a reassessment is currently being made by the nation's business establishments.

Another overlooked leading economic indicator is the arrival of spring in the south. This event will certainly move northward day by day. There is some indication that the springtime recovery in the south is a bit less than normal this year. A possible indication of what is in store for the north, or a regional difference? It is not clear.

Yet, there is spring. Who cannot feel optimistic when the sun indicates that sub-zero weather is behind us, the baseball season is about to begin and outdoor activity, in general, is about to pick up?

THE ONLY BOOK REQUIRED IS A FLOPPY DISK

by Hartley J. Jackson

COMPUTER ASSISTED LEARNING

Prof. James J. McNeary in the University of Wisconsin College of Engineering has a small grant to develop a computer assisted course to teach modern descriptive geometry to beginning engineering students.

Descriptive geometry is used to draw 3 dimensional objects in two dimensions. It has been taught to designers, engineers and draftsmen using perspective lines, careful measurements and drafting tools. These old methods are rapidly being displaced by computer assisted design.

Computer assisted design uses special computer programs based upon mathematics, particularly solid geometry. Engineers use these programs on minicomputers, or larger ones, to develop and draw their designs. The problem is to teach beginning engineers how these computers work.

FLOPPY DISK REPLACES TEXTBOOK

Currently, engineering students take the traditional 2-credit course in descriptive geometry. Then, they take a new 1-credit course that is taught in a computer laboratory. Instead of a text, they buy a floppy disk. This floppy disk contains a few programs and will be used to save programs that the students write.

TEACHES COMPUTER ASSISTED DESIGN

In half a semester, the students are taught how to apply solid geometry to descriptive geometry problems. They are given an introduction to computer concepts and how computers derive graphics. They are taught to program descriptive geometry assignments in BASIC. They develop their own computer assisted design programs for geometric shapes.

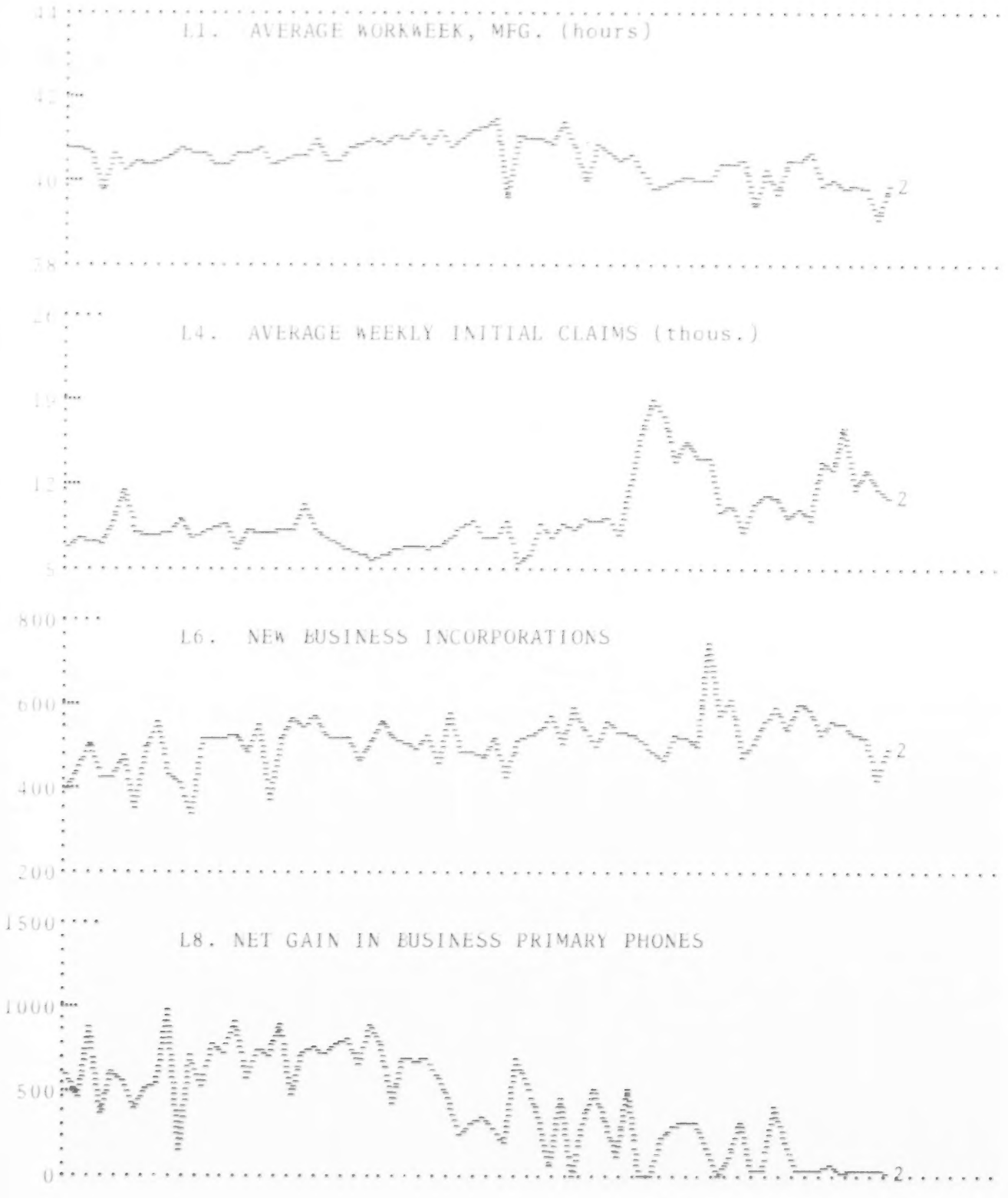
The classroom is a laboratory developed by Bob Perras. Twenty-four students in the course use twelve microcomputers, Apples. Each of these Apples operates independently, but the professor can switch their video display to his monitor, and vise versa. One of the programs on the students' disk enables them to "dump," or print, their video display. Every four Apples share one printer.

The course that the College of Engineering is developing may be exported to other schools. Eventually, it will probably be merged with descriptive geometry in a one 3-credit course.

With a floppy disk and video tape, it may not be necessary to write a text book. They will be using the microcomputer for word processing and could use this to develop lesson plans, instructor's aides and hand-out material. Text books are written using word processors, but it may still be too costly to keep text books up to date in rapidly changing fields. In this case, the only textbook required is a floppy disk.

Section

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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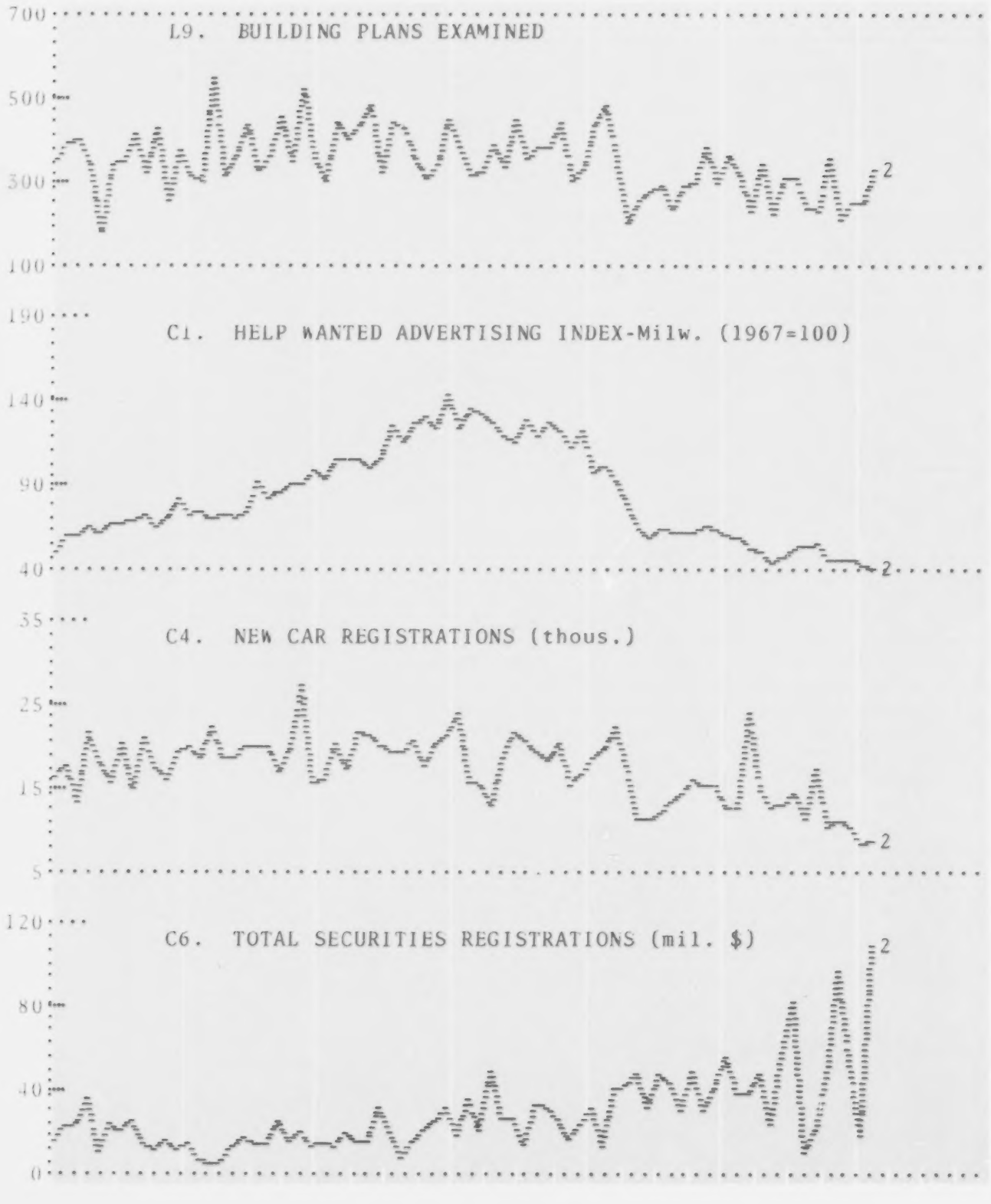
D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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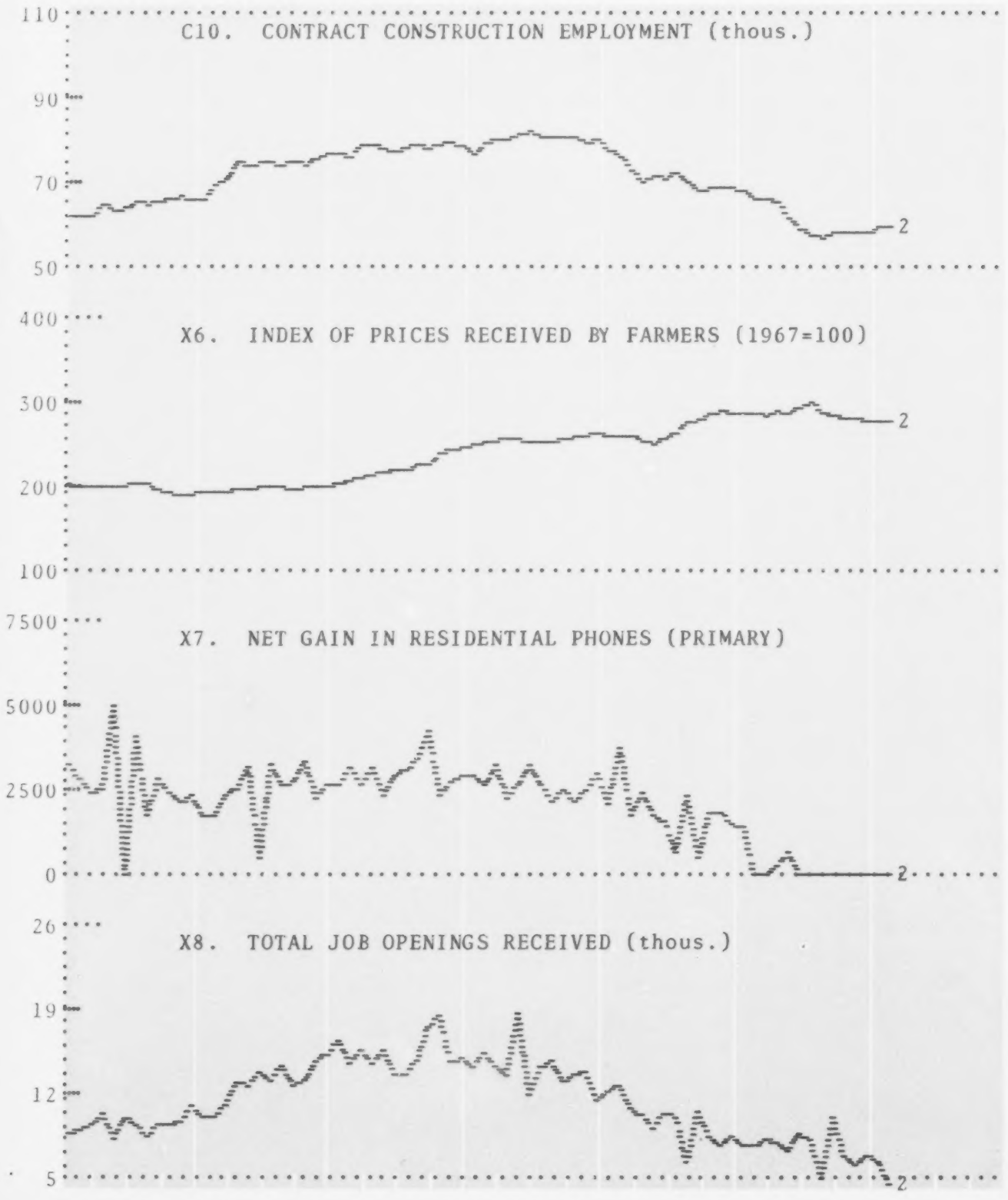
D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Wisconsin Department of DILHR Industry, Labor and Human Relations

1883

1901

1903

1911

JOB SERVICE WISCONSIN

1915

LABOR MARKET LMI INFORMATION

DILHR ROOTS

DILHR DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

APRIL 1982

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Business Failures (Dollars)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L5	Business Failures (Number)	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Primary Phones	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR MARCH
BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

HIGHLIGHTS

Wisconsin's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose to a post-World War II record high of 9.6 percent.

A nearly 12,000 gain in total employment from a month earlier still was discouraging because it was less than the normal growth for this time of year. The gain also came mainly in lower-paying, agricultural employment.

Two employment sectors, however, did show gains in jobs from a month earlier as overall nonfarm wage and salary employment declined. The two sectors were services and trade, both of which include tourism activities.

All of the nine largest urban areas of the state had higher seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates in March than in February. The lowest was 6.1 percent.

Construction jobs continued to decline, to a level about half of that at its pre-recession peak in 1979. The latest level was the lowest since February, 1965.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS AND LOSSES STATEWIDE

Total employment increased from February to March by 11,900. Increases in agricultural employment of about 4,700 jobholders and other-than-nonfarm wage and salary employment, about 3,000 job holders, were responsible. However, nonfarm wage And salary employment decreased by 1,800. More importantly, manufacturing continued to decrease, losing 5,000 jobholders in the month. Durable goods manufacturing, especially the non-electrical machinery portion, was totally responsible for the decline.

Some improvements was shown in the nonmanufacturing sector as seasonal recreational activities began to hire for the season. Contract construction continued to deteriorate, losing another 500 jobholders, and local government lost 200.

Unemployment increased by 8,600, reflecting layoffs in some of the state's larger, better-paying durable goods industries. Additional layoffs in surrounding areas -- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Dubuque, and various areas of Illinois -- also are adding state residents to the list of unemployed.

The unadjusted unemployment rate for mid-March was 10.0 percent. Wisconsin's unadjusted unemployment rate now has been above 6.0 percent -- the U.S. Labor Dept.'s beginning mark for classifying areas as having "moderate labor surpluses" -- since January, 1980.

March was the fourth time since seasonally-adjusted record-keeping began in 1960 that the state unemployment rate exceeded the U.S. rate. The previous times all took place in 1981.

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1981
LEADING INDICATORS							
L1 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.							
Unadjusted	HOURS	39.5 Mar	39.8	40.3	-0.8	-2.0	40.1
Seasonally Adjusted		39.4	[illegible]	40.2	-0.8	-2.0	
L2 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	HOURS	2.3	[illegible]	2.8	-4.2	-17.9	2.7
Seasonally Adjusted		2	.3	2.8	0.0	-17.9	
L3 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	13,323	,187	10,697	1.0	24.5	11,275
Seasonally Adjusted		13,595	,017	10,913	23.4	24.6	
L4 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	THOUS	3,456 Jun	18,195	9,020	-81.0	-61.7	-
Seasonally Adjusted	DOL	2,084	18,953	5,441	-89.0	-61.7	
L5 BUSINESS FAILURES							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	29 Jun	31	29	-6.5	0.0	-
Seasonally Adjusted		22	36	32	-38.9	0.0	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	582 Mar	441	618	32.0	-5.8	550
Seasonally Adjusted		532	515	564	3.3	-5.7	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES (PRIMARY)							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-155 Mar	-1,002	128	84.5	-221.1	-
Seasonally Adjusted		-299	-882	-16	66.1	-1768.8	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	151 Mar	162	168	-6.8	-10.1	.276
Seasonally Adjusted		220	318	245	-30.8	-10.2	
ROUGHLY COINCIDENT INDICATORS							
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)							
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	41 Mar	40	53	2.5	-22.6	51
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL							
Unadjusted	PERCENT	10.0 Mar	9.7	9.5	-	-	7.8
Seasonally Adjusted		9.6	8.8	7.8	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL	370.5 Dec	288.8	428.1	28.3	-13.5	258.3
Seasonally Adjusted	THERMS	246.2	273.2	284.5	-9.9	-13.5	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	17,019 Mar	7,568	20,105	124.9	-15.3	13,764
Seasonally Adjusted		21,155	9,081	23,800	133.0	-11.1	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES							
Unadjusted	MIL KWH	1662.6 Dec	1684.6	1729.3	-1.3	-3.9	1712.7
Seasonally Adjusted		1660.9	1705.1	1727.4	-2.3	-3.8	

P = Preliminary

Section

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	AVG. 1981
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL	36.2	Mar	89.5	30.0	-59.6	20.7	46.
Seasonally Adjusted		46.4		115.5	38.4	-59.2	20.8	
C7 PERSONAL INCOME								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL	4,278	Dec	4,301	3,934	-0.5	8.7	4,06
Seasonally Adjusted		4,190		4,250	3,874	-1.4	8.2	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	367.28	Mar	368.68	345.68	-0.4	6.2	352.5
Seasonally Adjusted		365.45		367.58	343.88	-0.8	6.3	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL	411.7	Jan	414.6	422.7	-0.7	-2.6	414.
Seasonally Adjusted		409.7		400.6	420.6	2.3	-2.6	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	47.5	Mar	48.0	55.0	-1.0	-13.6	60.
Seasonally Adjusted		57.2		59.6	66.2	-4.0	-13.6	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS								
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	6,927	Feb	6,987	6,290	-0.9	10.1	6,04
Seasonally Adjusted		6,906		6,857	6,271	0.7	10.1	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,719	Feb	4,488	3,431	-17.1	8.4	3,35
Seasonally Adjusted		3,757		3,426	3,465	9.7	8.4	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,208	Feb	2,499	2,859	28.4	12.2	2,69
Seasonally Adjusted		3,195		3,986	2,847	-19.8	12.2	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,082	Feb	2,337	1,886	-10.9	10.4	3,42
Seasonally Adjusted		3,806		4,022	3,450	-5.4	10.3	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)				(Jan)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	292.5	Mar	295.3	269.9	-0.9	8.4	280.
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS								
Unadjusted	INDEX	284	Apr	284	291	0.0	-2.4	28
Seasonally Adjusted		284		281	291	1.1	-2.4	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES (PRIMARY)								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	-2,678	Mar	-4,846	-592	44.7	-352.4	
Seasonally Adjusted		-2,536		-4,294	-450	40.9	-463.6	
X8 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,259	Mar	3,688	7,440	15.5	-42.8	7,68
Seasonally Adjusted		7,823		4,616	8,423	4.5	-42.7	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.								
Unadjusted	THOUS	507.2	Mar	512.2	528.5	-1.0	-4.0	543.
Seasonally Adjusted		517.0		521.1	538.5	-0.8	-4.0	

P = Preliminary

Section

B

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES MARCH	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2356.3	2335.9	2357.0	0.9	0.0
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2120.9	2109.0	2134.0	0.6	-0.6
Unemployment	235.5	226.9	223.0	3.8	5.6
Unemployment Rate	10.0	9.7	9.5	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2402.9	2386.6	2330.5	0.7	3.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2172.0	2175.8	2149.7	-0.2	1.0
Unemployment	230.9	210.8	180.8	9.5	27.7
Unemployment Rate	9.6	8.8	7.8	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES MARCH	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1857.3	1859.1	1884.0	-0.1	-1.4
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	506.8	511.8	528.1	-1.0	-4.0
Mining	1.5	1.4	1.8	7.1	-16.7
Contract Construction	47.5	48.0	55.0	-1.0	-13.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	87.0	86.5	90.2	0.6	-3.5
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.9	16.6	-0.6	1.2
Wholesale Trade	98.1	97.7	96.2	0.4	2.0
Retail Trade	318.8	317.0	322.1	0.6	-1.0
General Merchandise	44.7	45.2	45.5	-1.1	-1.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	95.6	95.5	94.2	0.1	1.5
Banking	26.7	26.8	26.5	-0.4	0.8
Insurance	31.3	31.3	31.1	0.0	0.6
Service and Miscellaneous	378.5	377.4	368.6	0.3	2.7
Hospitals	75.1	75.1	74.1	0.0	1.3
Private Education	25.1	25.0	23.9	0.4	5.0
Government	323.5	323.7	327.8	-0.1	-1.3
State Government	80.3	80.3	81.6	0.0	-1.6
Local Government	215.8	216.0	218.5	-0.1	-1.2

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES MARCH	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	109,346	109,165	108,364	0.2	0.9
Employment	99,492	99,590	100,406	-0.1	-0.9
Unemployment	9,854	9,575	7,958	2.9	23.8
Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.8	7.3	-	-

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* MARCH	(In Thousands)		
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	506.8	511.8	528.1
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	499.7	504.8	521.7
Durable Goods	325.6	330.7	342.3
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	18.2	18.1	20.1
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.5	2.5	2.9
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	8.6	8.5	9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	8.5	8.7	9.3
Household Furniture	3.7	3.8	4.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	6.8	6.5	8.0
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	2.7	2.6	3.5
Primary Metal Industries	23.3	23.9	25.4
Iron and Steel Foundries	14.0	14.3	15.3
Fabricated Metal Products	52.4	53.0	56.4
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	5.5	5.4	5.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	12.1	12.6	13.4
Metal Stampings	14.3	14.5	16.1
Machinery (Except Electrical)	114.7	117.2	118.2
Engines and Turbines	22.6	23.6	20.9
Farm Machinery and Equipment	16.3	16.9	16.5
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	17.3	17.6	19.2
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	12.4	12.5	12.5
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	11.3	11.5	12.9
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16.0	16.1	17.4
Service Industry Machines	8.2	8.2	8.8
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	50.8	52.0	55.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	19.8	20.1	21.7
Household Appliances	6.3	6.4	7.0
Transportation Equipment	29.0	29.2	26.9
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	21.1	21.1	18.3
Instruments and Related Products	11.1	11.1	12.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	10.9	10.6
Nondurable Goods	181.2	181.1	185.8
Food and Kindred Products	58.2	58.4	59.5
Meat Products	12.7	12.9	12.8
Dairy Products	16.1	16.2	16.5
Canning and Preserving	7.2	7.0	6.4
Bakery Products	4.4	4.4	4.8
Beverage Industries	11.1	11.1	12.1
Textile Mill Products	3.8	3.7	3.9
Knitting Mills	3.1	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Finished Products	5.8	5.8	6.1
Paper and Allied Products	46.6	46.2	47.0
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.5	29.4	29.5
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	8.9	8.9	9.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	6.9	6.8	7.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	31.9	31.9	32.2
Newspapers	10.5	10.6	10.8
Commercial Printing	12.7	12.6	12.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.6	9.9
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	16.6	16.6	17.6
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.7	12.7	12.9
Leather and Leather Products	8.4	8.6	9.3
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.1	2.2	2.8
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.6	4.6	4.7
Other Nondurable Goods	0.3	0.3	0.3

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* MARCH	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago	Latest Month	Mo Ago	Yr Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$367	$369	$346	39.5	39.8	40.3
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	369	370	347	39.5	39.8	40.3
Durable Goods	373	375	351	39.3	39.7	40.2
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	248	246	239	37.2	37.1	38.5
Furniture and Fixtures	266	261	261	38.6	38.1	40.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	331	332	319	39.5	39.2	41.2
Primary Metal Industries	351	366	354	38.4	39.5	40.3
Iron and Steel Foundries	358	370	351	39.0	40.1	40.5
Fabricated Metal Products	365	370	347	39.1	39.6	39.8
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	367	363	340	39.9	40.0	40.9
Metal Stampings	366	378	360	38.0	38.9	39.2
Machinery (Except Electrical)	423	424	397	40.1	40.3	40.7
Engines and Turbines	443	448	411	39.9	40.1	40.6
Farm Machinery and Equip.	471	460	422	40.9	40.3	40.4
Const. and Related Mach.	456	445	411	40.5	41.1	40.0
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	415	421	404	39.4	39.9	41.2
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	415	419	390	41.8	42.4	42.4
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	435	434	427	39.9	40.0	41.3
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	346	347	328	39.2	40.0	40.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	369	375	348	39.2	40.4	41.0
Transportation Equipment	472	466	437	40.5	40.4	40.8
Instruments and Related Prod.	298	302	274	38.4	38.7	38.5
Nondurable Goods	357	357	336	39.7	40.0	40.4
Food and Kindred Products	362	366	346	39.0	39.1	39.6
Meat Products	389	397	382	38.0	37.4	37.5
Dairy Products	327	327	315	39.2	39.2	40.5
Textile Mill Products	255	251	232	38.4	37.6	37.3
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	188	192	185	34.3	35.5	35.8
Paper and Allied Products	418	419	390	43.6	43.7	44.0
Pulp and Paper Mills	445	447	416	44.7	44.9	45.1
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	387	374	349	38.1	38.4	38.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	389	393	378	39.4	39.8	41.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	284	287	279	38.4	38.9	40.1
Leather and Leather Products	232	238	234	37.1	38.1	39.0

Section

C

WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* MARCH	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	9.30	9.27	8.59	9.06	9.01	8.31
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	9.33	9.29	8.61	9.09	9.04	8.33
Durable Goods	9.48	9.44	8.73	9.30	9.25	8.49
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	6.68	6.63	6.21	6.52	6.45	6.09
Furniture and Fixtures	6.88	6.84	6.48	-	6.81	6.41
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.38	8.47	7.73	8.21	8.32	7.55
Primary Metal Industries	9.15	9.27	8.80	8.98	9.07	8.52
Iron and Steel Foundries	9.17	9.23	8.67	8.99	9.01	8.38
Fabricated Metal Products	9.33	9.34	8.71	9.04	9.05	8.41
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	9.21	9.06	8.31	9.01	8.88	7.99
Metal Stampings	9.62	9.74	9.19	9.49	9.59	8.94
Machinery (Except Electrical)	10.55	10.50	9.74	10.42	10.33	9.49
Engines and Turbines	11.11	11.16	10.12	10.96	10.97	9.90
Farm Machinery and Equip.	11.51	11.41	10.45	-	-	10.29
Const. and Related Mach.	11.02	10.82	10.26	10.86	10.53	10.10
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	10.55	10.56	9.81	10.47	10.43	9.46
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal)	9.93	9.89	9.19	9.71	9.62	8.81
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	10.91	10.86	10.35	10.75	10.66	10.00
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	8.82	8.68	8.15	8.70	8.54	7.93
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	9.41	9.28	8.49	9.25	9.11	8.19
Transportation Equipment	11.67	11.54	10.69	11.35	11.24	10.38
Instruments and Related Prod.	7.78	7.79	7.10	7.68	7.74	6.98
Nondurable Goods	8.99	8.94	8.32	8.61	8.55	7.96
Food and Kindred Products	9.29	9.35	8.74	8.86	8.88	8.35
Meat Products	10.24	10.62	10.18	9.97	10.25	9.86
Dairy Products	8.33	8.34	7.79	8.06	8.04	7.46
Textile Mill Products	6.64	6.68	6.22	6.33	6.38	5.99
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	5.48	5.41	5.18	5.47	5.39	5.12
Paper and Allied Products	9.58	9.60	8.86	9.09	9.12	8.38
Pulp and Paper Mills	9.94	9.96	9.22	9.39	9.42	8.69
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.17	9.76	9.16	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.88	9.87	9.15	9.73	9.72	8.90
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	7.40	7.39	6.94	7.25	7.23	6.73
Leather and Leather Products.	6.26	6.24	5.99	6.17	6.11	5.80

Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers *(Unadjusted)* MARCH	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$327	$327	$311	39.1	39.2	39.9	8.37	8.33	7.80	-	-
Wisconsin	367	369	346	39.5	39.8	40.3	9.30	9.27	8.59	9.06	9.01
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	363	367	346	40.8	41.3	41.9	8.89	8.89	8.27	8.54	8.54
Beloit (City)	345	357	348	40.8	42.0	43.5	8.45	8.49	8.00	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	350	354	348	40.3	40.6	42.1	8.69	8.72	8.28	8.46	8.39
Fond du Lac (County)	365	367	338	42.1	42.5	41.4	8.68	8.64	8.15	8.43	8.42
Green Bay (Brown County)	382	385	365	40.7	41.0	41.9	9.39	9.39	8.70	8.96	8.89
Janesville (City)	428	388	346	39.6	38.6	39.3	10.81	10.05	8.81	10.49	9.91
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	360	351	325	39.9	40.3	41.1	9.03	8.73	7.91	8.79	8.55
Kenosha (County)	422	420	369	39.5	39.5	40.0	10.69	10.64	9.23	10.36	10.33
La Crosse (County)	330	326	301	39.3	39.1	40.9	8.39	8.34	7.35	8.08	8.02
Madison (Dane County)	360	360	327	38.7	38.7	38.8	9.30	9.30	8.43	9.02	9.06
Manitowoc (County)	306	316	278	38.8	39.9	38.5	7.88	7.91	7.23	7.74	7.70
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	407	408	381	39.4	39.9	40.1	10.33	10.24	9.49	10.09	10.08
Racine (County)	394	393	368	39.9	40.1	40.0	9.88	9.79	9.20	9.66	9.62
Sheboygan (County)	336	346	327	37.3	38.1	39.6	9.02	9.10	8.24	8.85	8.89
Wausau (Marathon County)	367	356	351	41.6	40.3	42.4	8.81	8.84	8.28	8.57	8.62

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. *(Unadjusted)* MARCH	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,352.0	19,410.0	20,160.0	-0.3	-4.0
Wisconsin	506.8	511.8	528.1	-1.0	-4.0
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	44.4	44.7	45.3	-0.7	-2.0
Beloit (City)	6.9	6.9	7.3	0.0	-5.5
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	8.7	8.6	9.1	1.2	-4.4
Fond du Lac (County)	13.1	13.0	10.0	0.8	31.0
Green Bay (Brown County)	20.7	20.7	21.2	0.0	-2.4
Janesville (City)	6.5	6.3	5.7	3.2	14.0
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	15.6	15.5	14.8	0.6	5.4
Kenosha (County)	14.7	14.8	12.6	-0.7	16.7
La Crosse (County)	10.0	10.0	10.2	0.0	-2.0
Madison (Dane County)	19.1	19.6	19.8	-2.6	-3.5
Manitowoc (County)	13.0	12.9	14.5	0.8	-10.3
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	182.5	185.8	197.4	-1.8	-7.3
Racine (County)	25.1	25.6	28.3	-2.0	-11.3
Sheboygan (County)	17.2	17.1	18.3	0.6	-6.0
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.0	11.0	11.6	0.0	-5.2

DILHR ROOTS: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

A Condensed Reprint of Earlier Economic Indicator Articles

1883 saw the formation of an important new bureau in Wisconsin. That year Wisconsin became the twelfth state to create a government agency to collect non-agricultural statistics.

Following the governor's recommendation, on the third day of April 1883 the legislature passed chapter 319 entitled "An act to provide for a bureau of labor statistics." It is important to realize that the act did not deal with agricultural statistics at all, as Governor Rusk had wished, but later both data were collected for a brief period of time.

These acts established the forerunner of today's Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and its successor the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics would remain intact until 1911 when the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin replaced it by combining a number of agencies under a new name.

After the formation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the governor chose a commissioner to carry out the duties assigned by the legislature. The governor appointed the first commissioner, Frank A. Flowers, a resident of Milwaukee who served from 1883 until 1886.

By 1885 the Bureau had become a successful inspection agency as well as a collector of industrial statistics. With its staff members as well as the legal provisions passed to protect the sanitary and health conditions of the state, the Bureau now became a major part of the industrial scene in Wisconsin.

The first commissioner (Flowers) used the Bureau's biennial reports to call for more progressive laws to be enacted, such as: collecting taxes on a semi-annual basis (thus reducing the heavy load on working people), paying workers' wages on a weekly basis (in cash), offering legal protection for children who were supposed to sign contracts to work (he hoped to provide them with legal assistance before they signed).

A new commissioner, Harry M. Stark, who was also from Wisconsin's largest industrial center, Milwaukee, succeeded Frank Flowers in 1889. During the Stark administration, many new labor laws were passed and put into effect.

The early 90's witnessed the third commissioner in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jeremiah Dobbs.

Statistical studies at this time revealed that a large sum of money was being spent in the state for new machinery and buildings. The research done by the commissioner's assistants disclosed numerous facts about wages in the building trades as well as in manufacturing. An example of the data collected was the per capita wages paid in Wisconsin manufacturing industries. The highest paying industry (based on a per capita figure in 1893) was that of coffee and spice mills where the annual average wage per person was $922.65, whereas in contrast the match-making industry per capita wage was only $162.36. A wide discrepancy existed between the highest and lowest paying industry.

A new commissioner, Halford Erickson (of West Superior) served from 1895-1905, the longest term of any

commissioner in the original Bureau of Labor Statistics. Besides collecting farm statistics, he found himself enforcing a number of new laws. These included restrictions on the employment of children, regulation of the "sweat shops," guards for emery wheels, regulation of cigar shops and requirements for seats to be furnished for female employes while at work.

Clearly, one of the major actions taken by the legislature during Erickson's term was the formation of free employment offices in Wisconsin. The first two cities to have state funded employment offices were Milwaukee and Superior. Superior had had a municipal employment office previously. These two employment centers were opened in 1901. In 1903, the La Crosse and Oshkosh areas also received state funds enabling them to open employment offices.

Following Erickson, the next commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was appointed in 1905. Joseph Beck became commissioner after legislation changed the name of the agency to the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

From 1889 until the end of the Bureau's existence, a number of investigations were performed which were directly related to the industrial scene and the future health and safety of its participants. In 1889-1900 and again in 1909-1910, extensive research was performed which led to examination of child labor laws and their relationship to compulsory education.

In 1905-1906 and 1909-1910, studies were made about housing problems in Wisconsin. The earlier investigation led to the passage of a law concerning the housing in the state in 1907 (later to be declared unconstitutional).

Probably the most important investigations performed by the Bureau in the beginning of this century were done in 1907-1908 and 1909-1910. These were reports on industrial accidents which became the information used in 1911 when the legislature drafted and passed Wisconsin's first Workmen's Compensation Law (this law will be examined further in the article).

Besides industrial research, the early Bureau carried out a number of investigations indirectly related to the production of Wisconsin's goods. In 1906 and 1910, extensive research was done to present an indication of Wisconsin's resources, to reveal the potential for industrial expansion. In 1903, after completing a study about the state's governmental agencies, the Bureau was assigned the task of preparing the Wisconsin Blue Book.

Without these investigations it is unlikely Wisconsin would have been a pioneer in progressive legislation. The Bureau laid the basis for the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1911, as well as numerous other laws regarding safety in the workplace which were passed in hopes of avoiding industrial accidents.

1911 was one of the most important dates in the history of our modern agency, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The legislature combined all activities related to the daily working lives of our citizens under one new agency called the Industrial Commission. The function of the new commission

was to administer and enforce "laws protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of employes in employments and places of employment."[1]

The Governor appointed three men to serve as the commissioners, one being the chairman. Among these three men was John R. Commons, a professor at the University of Wisconsin in the Department of Economics, who was to be responsible for the basic ideas underlying the industrial commission act.

After the Commission was established, one of its first functions was to assume the administration of the Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Law. Prior to this law, workmen went to civil courts to get remedies. Over 85 percent of all cases taken to court this way were lost by the workers.

The purpose of the new law was to guarantee, at the expense of industry, necessary medical treatment to employes injured on the job and a certain amount of money to help the dependents of the injured employe (or the survivors of an employe who was killed at work).

By its tenth year, the Commission was organized into seven basic functional areas.

Wisconsin was so successful in meeting their manpower requirements that Ward Bonsall, the field representative for the United States Employment Service, made the following appraisal of the situation. "Let me congratulate the Wisconsin Employment Service. The weekly graphical report that came to Mr. Hall's desk yesterday for last week showed that Wisconsin had moved into first place of all states in employment service work."[2] By the end of the war, along with the employment offices established in 1903 in Milwaukee, Superior, La Crosse and Oshkosh, there were also offices in Green Bay, Sheboygan, Racine, Madison, Wausau, Rhinelander and Ashland. With 11 post-war offices instead of four pre-World War I.

After the war, when federal support for our employment service ended, the Industrial Commission carried this program forward on state funds alone. Our state was able to enjoy the services of public employment offices through its own resources until the depression when a large amount of federal money was put back into the system.

Besides playing an active role in public employment offices, the Employment Service also managed to regulate private employment agencies through implementation of a number of statutes.

While part of the Industrial Commission's employes were placing people into jobs, others continued the work started by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics in protection for women and child laborers. By 1921, children who had not completed eight years of schooling could only be employed under special circumstances.

Besides protecting children, the Industrial Commission strictly enforced the statutes protecting the rights of female workers.

Another accomplishment of the early Commission was the establishment of a state apprenticeship system in 1915. This system provided a way to guarantee that certain obligations

(Continued on back cover)